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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. NO. 62.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russianizing the Baltic Provinces.

Count Beust to be Minister to England.

King Amadeus's First Anniversary on the Spanish Throne.

King Amadeus's First Anniversary on the Throne.

MADRID, November 17.—A deputation consisting of Senators and deputies in attendance upon the Cortes, together with the Minister of the Crown, waited this morning upon King Amadeus, and presented their congratulations to His Majesty on the first anniversary of his accession to the throne of Spain. The King in response gave the strongest assurance of his patriotism and devotion to the cause of recovering for Spain her position among the powers of Europe, and restoring national industry and prosperity.

Count Beust's Retirement.

VIENNA, November 17.—Count Beust, Chancellor of the Empire, has addressed a formal circular to diplomatic agents of the Austrian and Hungarian Empires resident abroad, stating that his resignation was not based upon any political grounds, but upon reasons of purely personal character. The approval by the British Government of Count Beust's appointment to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London has been received here.

Russianizing the Baltic Provinces.

BERLIN, November 17.—The Government of St. Petersburg is vigorously engaged in the enterprise of "Russianizing" its provinces on the shores of the Baltic. Its latest movement toward this end is to declare the Russian the only official language to be used in public decrees, in courts and in churches. The seal of the University Dorpat has been transferred to Nilna.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, November 17.—There is considerable interest awakened in all circles by the announcement that Gambetta will make a speech at Saint Quentin concerning public affairs.

BERLIN, November 17.—The Bavarian Representative has proposed a bill for the prosecution of unclerical clergymen.

PARIS, November 17.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope consents to the consecration of the church of St. Sulaire, which he has hitherto refused, because the church was the private property of King Victor Emanuel.

LONDON, November 17.—Strikes have been commenced by workmen in various parts of Scotland, in obedience, it is reported, to signals from abroad.

LONDON, November 17.—The court martial in the case of Her Majesty's ship Megæra has closed its deliberations, and rendered a verdict fully acquitting the Captain, officers and crew. The result is generally satisfactory.

The retirement of Sir Frank Ives Scudamore, Assistant Postmaster General and Superintendent of the Government Postal Telegraph System, is announced.

A subscription for the widow and daughters of Mark Lemon has been opened.

Col. James M. Sanderson, formerly of New York, and well known to the public here as the manager of the Langham Hotel, died last night of disease of the heart.

LONDON, November 17.—The railway companies declare that the strike is the work of the Internationals.

Ten new small-pox cases were reported to-day.

BERLIN, November 17.—The German Reichstag is still engaged in the consideration of the coinage bill. A vote was taken to-day upon a proposition to place the effigy of the Emperor William upon all new coins, instead of those of princes of the respective States of Germany comprised in the empire, and it was decided in the negative by a considerable majority.

THE HAGUE, November 17.—The States General or Parliament of the Netherlands have agreed to abolish the Dutch embassy at the Papal courts.

LONDON, November 17.—Lord Tenterden, formerly Chief Secretary of the Joint High Commission at Washington, has been appointed agent of the British Government for the presentation of the claims of British subjects before the tribunal of arbitration shortly to assemble at Geneva.

VIENNA, November 17.—It has transpired that Baron Von Kellersperg, head of the new Cis-Leithan Ministry, and formerly Governor of Bohemia, recently and with the consent of the Emperor, undertook a mission to Prague with the object of endeavoring to convince the members of the Provincial Diet that it was for the interest of Bohemia to be represented in the Austrian Reichsrath. The Baron has just returned to Vienna, having been entirely unsuccessful in his mission.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 17.—The steamers Russia and Thuringa have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 17.—Consols 93¼. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; do '65, 92; do '67, 94⅞; 10-40s 94¾.
LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Cotton firm; low middling 9¾.
MANCHESTER, November 17.—Yarns and fabrics steady.

THE LATE STORM.

Additional List of Disasters on the Lake —An Entire Crew Lost—Two Persons Frozen to Death.

PORT ROWAN, ONT., November 17.—The following vessels were driven ashore on Long Point on Wednesday: The barque C. Sherman went ashore on the end of the Point. The crew left the vessel in a boat and were driven out into the lake. They are supposed to have been lost. The vessel will probably be a total loss. The schooner A. C. Kingsmill ashore two miles west of the light, with 22,000 bushels of corn. The crew were saved, and probably the cargo will be. The propeller Evergreen City went ashore eight miles west of the light with no cargo. The crew were saved, but the vessel is supposed to be a total loss. The brig resolute went ashore at the light house, and will prove a total loss. Two of the crew, one man and one woman, were frozen to death. The balance of the crew were saved, having crossed the point on the ice. The schooner Saxon was driven ashore last night and cannot be got off.

BUFFALO, November 17.—The crew of the bark P. C. Sherman, lost off Long Point, arrived here today. They drifted across the lake in an open boat, and were for twenty hours exposed to the cold and heavy sea. The hardness died on the terrible passage, from exposure.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Total Population of the Dominion 3,484,924.

OTTAWA, ONT., November 17.—To-day's *Gazette* contains the census returns for 1871, showing that the total population of the Dominion is 3,484,924, an average increase of about twelve and a half per cent. since 1861. The present population of Ontario is 1,620,842; Quebec, 1,190,505; New Brunswick, 285,777, and Nova Scotia, 387,800. The chief cause of increase in the last ten years in Ontario is sixteen per cent.; Quebec, nine-tenth; New Brunswick thirteen and one-third; Nova Scotia seventeen and one-fifth.

Sir John A. McDonald is reported to be very sick.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm center will probably move into Northern Arkansas, with increasing southeasterly winds on the Gulf coast, possibly rising to a gale in Texas; increasing easterly winds on the upper lakes, with threatening weather on Saturday; a falling barometer, with cloudy weather and rising temperature, from Lake Huron to Alabama. The area of highest pressure will move from New York, with partly cloudy and pleasant weather on Saturday in the Middle and Eastern States; north winds, with rising temperature, from Maryland to Florida. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

POLITICAL.

Beveridge's Majority in Illinois 19,500.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The majority for John L. Beveridge, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, in Cook county is 5,417, and his majority in the State about 19,500.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1871.

METHODIST MISSIONARY FUND.

The Methodist Missionary Committee to-day appropriated seventy thousand dollars to various conferences.

MR. O'CONOR

Denies that he and Tilden are preparing the draft of a new city charter.

SENTENCE OF BREED, THE FORGER.

Arthur X. Breed, the forger, was to-day sentenced to three years in the State prison, and a fine of $15,000.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The case of Jane Madden, for the recovery of $5,000 from the Staten Island Railroad Company for the death of her husband by the explosion of the Westfield, resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

RELIEF FUND.

The *Staats Zeitung* has received $2,800 for the relief of the sufferers by the Oconto fires. The whole amount received will be contributed $2,350 for the same object.

HALL HOLDS TWEED'S RESIGNATION.

Mayor Hall stated to-day that he holds Tweed's resignation in his possession, conditional upon the appointment of a gentleman to be selected by himself. Hall also says he has tendered the appointment of successors to Sweeny, Hilton and Fields, as Commissioners of Parks, to Comptroller Green, considering that as the Democratic Reformers won the victory, they are entitled to fill the offices and direct the party affairs.

FRAUDS BY INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Affidavits have been taken by the Committee of Democratic Reformers, showing glaring frauds by the Inspectors of Elections in the First ward. Startling developments are expected.

THE CHOLERA SHIP FRANKLIN.

The agents of the steamer Franklin declare that the passengers are doing well and that there is no signs of the disease spreading. The vessel is undergoing fumigation and will soon be brought to the city.

A GOVERNMENT JAIL.

Marshal Sharpe has, in consequence of the escape of counterfeiters from the Ludlow street jail, called the attention of Attorney General Akerman to the advisability of the erection of a Government jail here.

A RECEPTION

Of the delegates to Russia of the Evangelical Alliance will be given on Monday evening.

JIM IRVING'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

Robert Foster has been arrested and held in 2,000 bail, charged with being concerned with Jim Irving in the assault upon Deputy Marshal Dowley.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD-STOKES CASE.

In the Fisk-Stokes case to-day, arguments were heard before Judge Brady on a motion to show cause why Judge Pratt's stay of proceedings on the order removing the trial to New York county should not be vacated. The injunction was so far vacated as to allow Miss Mansfield to talk to counsel.

THE SIAMESE PRINCE.

The commander of the Russian steamer Bogatire reports that he experienced the most severe storm he has ever known after parting company with the Svetland. The unlucky vessel must have encountered fearful weather, to be so long unheard of.

Arrangements are in progress at St. Louis for the reception and entertainment of the National Board of Trade, which will meet there December 6th.

THE OIL REGIONS.

100 Barrel Well in Tennessee.

Oil Discovered in Wisconsin—Another Fine Strike at Parker's Landing—News from Tarr Run.

AN OIL WELL IN DICKSON COUNTY, TENN.

The Nashville *Banner* of Wednesday says: Geo. Hudson, of this city, who has been boring for oil since 1866 at Dickson, thirty miles from Nashville and eight miles from White Bluff, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, was rewarded for his perseverance about dusk on Monday evening. On lifting the drill the oil flowed to the surface in a large stream, soon covering the ground all around the well. The workmen procured lights with a view to plugging up the well, but accidently set the oil on fire, which he found very difficult to extinguish. It is said that the well will flow one hundred barrels of oil per day. Mr. Hudson has expended a large sum of money in boring the wells and experimenting, and we are glad that he has achieved success at last.

OIL DISCOVERY IN WISCONSIN—A NUT FOR THE SCIENTISTS TO CRACK.

The Janesville, Wis., *Gazette* of a recent date says: "Several weeks ago we made mention of a reported discovery of oil in a well in the town of Rock, some five miles southwest of this city. At that time we had no doubt of the existence of the unctious fluid within the well, but were rather inclined to favor the opinion that it was poured in at the top—that it was not the crude exudation of the earth's bowels which flows from the artificial punctures in the carboniferous regions of our Eastern States. The oil has all the appearance of refined petroleum, and for that reason it was believed that the owner of the land on which the well is located was endeavoring to create an oil excitement by artificial means which would bring profit to his own pocket. The geological formation of this portion of the country renders it improbable if not impossible to obtain naptha from the strata rock underlying us, and if it be true that this is an oil well, the theories of scientific men are headed off and they must attribute the origin of the oils of the earth to some other substance than coal. It is well known that no coal exists within our State, the surface of this portion of the earth being below carboniferous formation. It is true that the Illinois coal beds are not far distant, and the stratified rocks beneath us dip from north to south, the incline being strongly defined, and no one will be so hasty as to argue that the droppings of the Illinois coal beds could so effectually contend against natural laws as to run up hill. But this particular oil well is to be seen. We understand it has already been leased to a company of men, one of whom has had considerable experience in the Pennsylvania oil regions, and that they have sufficient faith in the enterprise to invest their money and time in its development. It belongs to Junius Finch, and is located on the south half of the southeast quarter of section seven, nine west of Rock river, and one and a half miles north of Bass creek. It is a drilled well, passing through the upper magnesian lime rock, and the underlying strata of St. Peter's sandstone, the bottom of the well resting on the lower magnesian limestone stratum. We await further developments before giving our faith to this alleged discovery.

STRIKE AT PARKER'S LANDING.

The *Democrat-Argus* of a recent date says: A well was struck at Parker's Landing Tuesday, belonging to S. W. Morehead and F. Ripley, of this city, and Sam Woods, of Petroleum Center. It has not been tested. When the tools struck the third sand the water flowed so great that all the press in the vicinity had to be put on. The well was struck the first day, yesterday, with about a thousand feet of oil in the hole. It is expected to be a very large well.

TARR RUN.

The Petroleum Center *Record* furnishes the following: From Mr. Dan Canfield, who had the contract for drilling the Watson well on Tarr run, completed a short time since, we learn that it is yielding at present fully fifteen barrels per day, and were the valves changed he is of the opinion the well would yield as high as twenty-five barrels per day.

The derrick and rig is up for a new well on the same track, and the drilling commenced this day or two.

It is the opinion of experienced operators that a long stretch of good territory exists in that vicinity, and in the event of the wells already going down proving profitable, of which there is no further doubt, it will add materially to the future prosperity of Petroleum Center. We will also ask our readers advised in regard to this new territory.

On the Riney farm, adjoining the Watson tract, three new rigs are getting up, and the wells will be commenced soon. This farm is also owned by Mr. Christian Watson, of Titusville.

Developing will soon be commenced on adjoining farms by other parties.

STRIKE ON THE KELLEY FARM.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: A well being put down on the Kelley farm, just outside the city limits at the head of Washington street, commenced pumping day before yesterday, and bids fair to become a first-class well. It is variously estimated at from ten to forty barrels per day. It is owned by Twombley & Counant. If this well proves as it now bids fair to do, it opens up some new territory nearer than any other to the city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Deputy United States Marshal in endeavoring to arrest Joel Baker, charged with dealing in counterfeit money at Jonesboro', Washington county, was attacked by two brothers named Brandon, who swore Baker should not be taken from Celina. The warrants were issued on account, not found sufficient in securing the prisoner, and took him to Cincinnati. It is said prominent citizens of Celina hold that their Probate Court is the only jurisdiction to which their citizens are amenable.

The Ohio State debt has been reduced this year $126,116. The sinking fund is $6,000,000, of which over $49,000 bears no interest, holders being notified that the State is ready to redeem.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Fourth street, Cincinnati, was to-day sold for $160,000. The purchaser will remove the church building and erect a business block in its place.

There was a heavy fall of snow throughout South Carolina and adjacent States Thursday morning, and ice formed in Charleston Wednesday and Thursday nights. The prospect for yellow fever is over, and the refugees are returning.

The Putnam Fire Insurance Company of Hartford have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The bank tax bill which passed the Tennessee Legislature has fixed the rate of taxation at forty cents on one hundred dollars' worth of property. The present tax is sixty cents.

General John T. Wilson, formerly of the federal army, has been elected Mayor of Chatanooga, Tenn. His brigade of mounted infantry fired the first pistol shot into that place.

Persia a Doomed Country.

The fate of Persia, in view of the recent accounts of the continuance of the famine, is apparently that of extinction. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in a late address in London, declared that the people were dying. The drought which has wrought this destitution has accumulated through three years, until now forage as well as cereals is gone, the Bedouin tribes have lost their animals and are now starving, and their own dried pastures, distant from help that cannot be sent over the arid plains, and the cities are full of death. The disasters are the greatest ever known in comparison with the misery of a nation, the most extensive famine of the century, and that while the government is weak and incompetent, there is no possibility of sending relief from outside.

A New Railway Precaution.

A Michigan railroad company has attached to thirty-four of its locomotives a new style of alarm bell. The bell is so attached that when the engine goes, the bell rings, being struck by the hammer once at each revolution of the driving wheels. Being placed directly in front of the boiler, the sound of the bell is seldom heard by the engineer or fireman on the engine, and cannot be heard on the train; consequently it is no annoyance to passengers, while, it is claimed, its position causes the sound to be thrown forward, and conducted, by the earth and the railroad track or rails, so that it can be heard a considerable distance in advance of the train, thus giving timely warning. The General Superintendent of the road thinks some recent accidents would have been certainly prevented by the use of this invention.

ENGLISH enterprise is well illustrated by the circumstance that the latest number of the *Graphic*—the leading newspaper of this kind in Europe—comes to hand with a picture of Chicago about fifteen years old, showing the old Sherman House, of wood, a handful of shanties in a district that had been built up with magnificent blocks, and a view of a prairie that is now thickly settled. The latter press also comments that the extent of the fire was owing to the fact that the houses are built of wood, instead of the well known oleiferous limestone whence metropolis is obtained, adding that there are immense deposits of this stone in the neighborhood of the city. The people of Europe will begin to consider Chicago as it was with Chinese villages. Yet their ideas, in this respect, will not be much more erroneous than many others about this country which they glean from their conceited but stupid newspapers.

Great Canal Project in Russia.

The Russian Government is considering the project of constructing a canal to connect the Black Sea with the Caspian. All the necessary measurements and calculations have been made, and the canal is located in the valley of Manitch, supposed by geologists to have formerly united the two seas. The projected route of this canal, which passes through several lakes and runs for fifty miles alongside the river Don, is four hundred and fifty miles long, and work is calculated will cost fifty-five million dollars, and take six years for its completion.

THE indence of the mass of iron in iron ships on the magnetic needle of the compass is a matter of such importance, that the attention of the most eminent men of science—among them Prof. Airy and Mr. Poisson—has been turned to the investigation of the laws regulating the deviation of the needle, and the remaining means for its correction. M. Reun, a gas engineer of Paris has called attention to a compensating apparatus which he has invented. The Transatlantic Company have applied it to one of their steamers.

WITHIN an area of less than ten miles, in the vicinity of Chester, Illinois, a correspondent writes, there have been over one thousand barrels of venison, and probably twice that amount of walnuts and hickory nuts gathered and stored or shipped, while there is scarcely any limit to the crop of hazle nuts. The bushes, in many places, are actually bent down to the ground, the same as they frequently are in the winter time by the ice and snow.

Wm. A. Webb, Jr., alias Wiggin, was committed for trial at Boston, yesterday, in default of $4,500 bail, charged with obtaining money on forged certificates in aid of Sabbath schools. He is known to have operated in the same line in Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia and the western cities.

THE small-pox is abating in Pittsburgh. Last week the deaths numbered 125.—*Cleveland Plain-dealer.*

Only a mistake of 196, neighbor. There were *twenty-nine* deaths from the disease last week.

Death from Pneumonia.

Thomas J. Stang, two months old, son of Mrs. Annie Stang, was found dead in the boarding house of John Cromer, at the corner of Penn and Smithfield streets, yesterday morning. The mother, who is in destitute circumstances, came here a short time since from Memphis, where she had just left a hospital. She was unable to find the friends she expected and went to the boarding house of Cromer. The child was perfectly well Saturday night, but at six o'clock was found dead yesterday morning. Dr. Snively was found dead yesterday morning. Dr. Snively stated its death resulted from pneumonia, and the jury so found its verdict. A few days after leaving Memphis the unhappy mother learned that her husband had died in a hospital in that city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Reduction of Taxation.

Redemption of 5-20s in London

Report on Ku-Klux in Georgia and Florida.

Changes Recommended in the Homestead Law.

Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1871.

Reduction of Taxation.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglass were before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and submitted an official statement relative to the amount of receipts from various revenue sources. The Secretary is not prepared to go so far in his recommendations for a reduction of taxation as the Committee, but thinks the Treasury can safely submit to having twenty millions of revenue receipts wiped out. The Committee in its report will recommend that at least thirty millions of taxes now imposed are superfluous, and that part of this burden be taken from the tariff list.

Redemption of Five-Twenties.

The Treasury Department has received a dispatch from Assistant Secretary Richardson to-day, announcing that seven millions of five-twenties had been redeemed at the London financial agency of the United States, from the proceeds of sales of new five per cents, and that by the first of January the amount of 1862 bonds cancelled would reach twenty millions.

Ku-Klux in Georgia and Florida.

The Congressional sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Bayard, Schofield and Maynard, returned to Washington to-day. The committee report that they have investigated Georgia and Florida, and have found that the Ku-Klux organization has an active existence in those States, but not to that extent which would justify interference on the part of the Federal troops, or require that the *habeas corpus* be suspended. The committee do not speak sanguinely of Southern financial prospects so far as the local governments are concerned, but did not make any particular inquiries in this direction, as this line of inquiry properly belonged to another sub-committee.

Changes Recommended in the Homestead Laws.

Commissioner Drummond, of the Land Office, recommends in his report that Congress amend the law enabling soldiers to pre-empt lands along railroads, so as to have the period in the service deducted from the five years' actual residence now required. He also recommends the appointment of Commissions to the States and Territories to settle disputed titles. The necessity for this is shown by the example of Colorado, where tracts equal to one-third of the entire territory are in dispute. The Commissioner suggests several practical measures for securing greater efficiency in the land office.

The Estimates

Are as yet incomplete. Such as are ready indicate that the aggregate will be quite up to those of last year, and may exceed them, but it is owing to the larger amount of unexpended balances covered into the Treasury this year than last.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1871.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The President has appointed Joseph A. Hays Postmaster at Meadville, Pa., vice Mr. Derrickson, suspended. The following Postmasters have been appointed by the Postmaster General: C. Kitchen, at Virginia Woolen Factory, Rockbridge county, Virginia, vice Vincent, resigned; J. Church, at Rogersville, Greene county, vice J. Sam, resigned; Robert Lusk, from Charlestown, Tioga county, vice C. Dartt, resigned; R. L. Bowen, at Ben Avon, Allegheny county, vice C. Cooke, deceased; A. W. Rishel, at Covode, Indiana county, vice J. Rishel, deceased.

THE PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Major D. B. R. Nevin has been appointed Pension Agent at Philadelphia, in place of Major A. R. Calhoun, resigned. Since the above age an examination was made by the Commissioner of Pensions of the accounts of Pension Agent Forbes, at Philadelphia, and a deficiency of $11,000 found. Agent, Major Calhoun, was deficient $11,000. He was required to make good this sum, but he has not yet done so the full amount; the suspension had therefore been determined upon. The accounts of other pension Agents have also been examined with exception, and it is the determination of the Executive Departments to hold all delinquent disbursing officers hereafter to a stricter accountability.

MEETING OF SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Finance, upon the reception of Bayard and Scott, is in session to-day. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was in consultation with the Committee.

"HAZING" MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

Secretary Robeson has issued an order expelling six more cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for "hazing." An order has been issued understood that the Academy will be purified of this disgraceful practice, and the defiant spirit which has provoked its appearance. It is considered necessary, of cadets to the very last refuses the direct obedience to the orders of their superiors.

FOREIGN-BUILT IRON BARGES NOT TO BE USED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron barges of foreign build cannot be used on the Mississippi river in the transportation of grain from St. Louis to New Orleans.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMISSION

Adjourned to-day until the sixth of December, when claim was rejected because of insufficiency of proof.

THE CABINET MEETING

To-day was of three hours' duration. The President received no visitors either before or after the meeting, he being occupied in the preparation of his annual message. The message will be furnished to the press in time for publication in the morning. Manifold copies will be made and given to authorized representatives of the press, and copies for the private secretary shall leave the Executive Department with the copies of the official document for the two Houses of Congress.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

General Spinner will shortly issue a circular concerning the redemption of mutilated currency. It will provide that after January 1st more than half a note will be redeemed at its full value; half a note at one half the value of the original, and less than half will not be redeemed unless there is positive proof of the missing part having been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Funeral of the Rev. Alfred Cookman—Woman Suffrage Association—Exaggerated Small-pox Reports.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1871.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Rev. Alfred Cookman, at the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal Church to-day were impressingly imposing, and were witnessed by a crowded audience. I noticed some of his former hearers at Pittsburgh in the funeral cortege to the Laurel Hill cemetery.

The American Woman's Suffrage Association meets here next week, and promises to be well attended.

Leading citizens claim that the reports of small-pox here are greatly exaggerated, and circulated through New York interests.

CAUGHT IN A WHEEL.

A Man Falls from a Wagon, is Caught in the Wheel and Killed, Near Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 17, 1871.

Henry Moncaster, an employee of Dr. Jones, of this city, while bringing a load of wood from the Doctor's farm last evening, was killed by his team running away. He was thrown from the wagon and his leg became entangled in one of the wheels, causing his head to strike the ground with each revolution of the wheel. His head and shoulders were badly mangled. He lived about thirty minutes after the accident.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 30.

The following sales of the unrivaled Steinway Pianos were made during the week following last publication:

Joseph Morganstern, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Thomas B. Kerr, Esq., bought a Steinway upright, or boudoir piano; T. J Orr, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Dr. J. L. Oldshue bought a Steinway square piano: George Allen, Esq., bought a Steinway upright, or boudoir piano, etc.

Nothing can equal the demand for and and the popularity of the Steinway manufactures. Not less than sixty-five pianos per week are turned out by the Messrs. Steinway, and yet the clamor is for more—more. None of the many agents receive pianos enough to to supply the demand, and we verily believe that, were the Steinways to turn out two hundred instruments per week they would all find ready sale. Indeed the entire country would have nothing but Steinway if they could only be had. The late fire at Kleber & Bro.'s, the sole agents, did not touch any of their pianos, so a first-class Steinway can be had there as usual.

Jenkins's Java Flavored Coffee

Is now the leading coffee. Quarter Java is used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Election of President—Can a Councilman Serve as Secretary?

The Water Commission met yesterday, at the office of Hill Burgwin, Esq., all the members being present.

Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, who had been elected for the three year term, was chosen President.

Hill Burgwin, Esq., was chosen temporary secretary.

The Board resolved to make a report to Councils recommending the number of officers to be chosen, and the salaries to be paid.

It is the intention to proceed at once to secure the grounds, either by compromise with the owners or through the Courts.

It is understood that the Commission very prudently postponed the election of Secretary until the opinion of the City Solicitor can be had upon the eligibility of Messrs. R. M. Snodgrass and Chas. A. Kehew, both members of Councils, and the two prominent candidates for the position. The incapacity of either of these gentlemen seems apparent from the twenty-seventh section of the consolidation act, which reads:

"No member of either of the City Councils shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any municipal office, nor for one year thereafter any office which *shall have been created, during the term for which he shall have been elected.*"

If the Secretarship of the Commission is an "office" at all, it cannot be filled by a Councilman.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

New Time Table.

A new time table goes into effect upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Monday morning, and as there are some important changes, for the convenience of the patrons of the road, we give herewith the time of arrival and departure of the several trains:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 A. M.	8:45 P. M.
Night Express	8:10 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Mail	11:40 A. M.	5:50 P. M.
1st Hulton Accom.	6:35 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
2d Hulton Accom.	4:35 P. M.	10:20 P. M.
Freeport Accom.	9:50 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Parkers Accom.	6:00 P. M.	9:15 A. M.
2d Hulton Accom.	4:35 P. M.	8:55 A. M.
3d Hulton Accom.	10:50 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
Special Sunday Train to Parkers	7:40 A. M.	8:45 P. M.

It will be seen that there are three through trains daily, except Sunday, to Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and to all points in the oil regions.

The Church train to and from Soda Works will arrive at 9:50 A. M. and leave at 12:50 P. M. Pullman's drawing-room sleeping cars will be run on night express trains between Pittsville and Pittsburgh, and through coaches on day express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

SHAMEFUL ASSAULT.

An Irishman Beaten by the Mate of a Steamboat.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock an Irishman named Thomas Brown was brought to the Mayor's office bleeding profusely from several wounds on his face, which he said had been inflicted by the captain and second mate of the towboat Collier. Mr. James Patterson, Mayor's clerk, who is quite successful as an amateur physician, washed the man's face, and securing a supply of court plaster, dressed the wounds as well as he knew how. Joyce then made information against the captain, William Clewell, the second mate, and Charles Matthews, captain, alleging that they had knocked him down and by kicking in the head and body, and beating him with clubs, they were three in number. Warrants were issued and the accused arrested, when, for years past he has braved storms of the mountain side or carefully hung on a corn husking bee, he was charged by Judge Kirkpatrick, whose shoes are the same substantial coverings as carried him to the Kilmarnock fair, assisted in making the assault other than by interfering to separate the combatants. The case was continued to Monday next. The mate was held to bail to answer the charge at Court.

HALLOWE'EN PRANKS.

Shaving the Tails of Horses, etc.

In order to give a show of verification to the superstition that on Hallowe'en malicious spirits are permitted to play pranks upon such persons as they may chance to incur their displeasure, there are malicious *spirits* who will improve the occasion to injure their unfortunate neighbors. Such a case occurred last Hallowe'en in East Deer township. John Denny, on going to his stable the next morning, found that some persons had entered and had shaved the hair from off the tails of his two horses, thus leaving them in a very uncomfortable condition, and damaging their value to the extent of one hundred dollars each. A wheel was also taken out of Mr. Denny's wagon, rendering it useless. Suspicion has fallen upon four persons, John Charles, Henry Long, Philip Mullets and Lewis Charles, and suit has been entered against them for damages. It is alleged that the complicity of these men can be established by the confession that has been issued by the Prothonotary, and the parties will be held to answer in the court.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A Dumb Waiter Falls Upon a Man's Head.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Augustus Ohanhausen, aged seventeen years, barkeeper of the "Mansion House," was hurt by an accident which resulted in being insecure, as Ohanhausen in lowering it, the rope parted and the waiter fell upon its head, a distance of about fifteen feet, striking by two inches in breadth, and laying the flesh bare to the depth of a half inch. He was taken to the hospital, and an examination was made, when it was discovered that the scalp had not been injured. The young man was rendered as comfortable as possible, and at last accounts was doing well.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

An Aged Italian in the Lock-Up.

Officer P. G. Hyer last evening brought to the lock-up an Italian named Alex. Roberta, upon a warrant issued by Alderman Floyd charging him with adultery. The prosecutor, Augustus Burke, a step-father of the accused, makes the information, and it charges Robertta with committing the offence named with his step daughter. The defendant, who is seventy years of age, states that there is no foundation for the information, and that the soi-disant lover is a myth. He says that he has taken no money, as much as he gave to another daughter of the family, but just meal and flour for supper, and no money when his second daughter was married for the reason that he had very recently invested it in real estate. A hearing in the case will be held this morning.

Littell's Living Age.

Being published in weekly numbers of sixty-four pages each, gives more than *three thousand* double columns of reading matter a year, forming a volume, and is thereby enabled to present with *satisfactory completeness*, nowhere else attempted, whatever is of immediate interest or permanent value in the vast literature of the Periodical Press, and in current Foreign literature—a literature embracing the productions of the ablest writers in every department of knowledge, Science, Politics, Theology, criticism or the Belles Lettres. Nearly all the weekly compilation, therefore, of the admirable and noteworthy articles, Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales and other interesting essays, reviews, serial and short stories, poetry, scientific, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous information, it has become invaluable, in the great and growing multiplicity of quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies, to every intelligent person who values knowledge and taste. The highest critical authorities of the country have pronounced it the best and cheapest of all eclectic publications.

The publishers offer some extra inducements to subscribers who may wish to club with other leading periodicals; and will recommend a careful examination of their prospectus, published in this paper.

GENTS' solid gold emblem pins, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher at Work Again.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* of the 14th says: About noon yesterday (November 14th) a tar boiler caught fire at Bowen Bros.' oil factory, on Madison and Michigan avenue, and had already spread to the adjoining sheds, when Edwin Hunt & Sons, 147 Michigan avenue, sent down one of their Babcock extinguishers, and the fire was immediately extinguished and a large amount of property saved. Geo. T. Carter & Co., General Agents, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Injured by a Fall.

Nathaniel Dent, employed at the coke ovens of Messrs. Benson & Campbell, above Lock No. 1, on Second avenue, met with an accident yesterday morning resulting in severe injuries. He was hitching a coal car at the top of the incline, when he missed his step and was carried by the car over the "knuckle," falling a distance of thirty feet on his head and shoulders. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue, where his injuries were properly attended. The detached car ran down the incline at a rapid rate, and struking the platform at the bottom, bounded into the river.

BILLIARDS.—The free exhibitions of skill in billiards by Mr. Garnier, at the Opera House Billiard Rooms, are attended by large crowds in the parlor every afternoon and evening. A description of the many improbable things he accomplishes with the balls would be impossible, as they must be seen to be believed. In a four ball game played with an amateur last evening, of one thousand points, he made one run of 300, one of 210, and one of 124, making 1,048 in three runs, or an average of 349⅓. Some billiards. His opponent scored but 15 points.

REV. VAN DE MARK gives "A Plain Talk on Familiar Things" to-morrow evening. Go early if you would secure a seat.

WHOSE COFFEE produces the most delicate and pleasing bouquet of flavors? Arbuckles & Co.'s "Compoune," which is a combination of Mocha, Java, and other choice coffees.

Women's Christian Association.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of this Association will take place at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, on Sunday evening, November 19th, at 7:30. The reports of the Association and of the "Temporary Home," Chatham street, "Home for Aged Protestant Women," "Boarding House for Working Women," and the "Sheltering Arms" will be read, and Rev. H. H. Hornblower, D. D., will deliver an address. A full attendance earnestly desired.

WHOSE COFFEE produces the most delicate and pleasing bouquet of flavors? Arbuckles & Co.'s "Compoune," which is a combination of Mocha, Java, and other choice coffees.

TENNIE C. CLAFLIN is running for Congress, but all good housekeepers will vote for Morgan's Saponifier. It cleans paint, windows, knives, china, and polishes all kitchen utensils. Give it one trial.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth ward will hold their preliminary meeting for suggesting candidates for Councils and the several ward offices, at the New School House, Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at seven and a half o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH KING is to lecture to-morrow evening on the "Origin and History of Infant Baptism"

Every Dealer Should Keep

Jenkins's Java flavored coffee. Every family will use it. Costs no more than the common brands usually do. Sold by retailers.

THE EMIGRANT DEPOT.

Who Stop There—The Nations Represented—The Cure Taken of the Emigrant by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—A Glance at the Characters—Where They Come From and Whither Bound, &c., &c.

Step out of your neatly furnished stateroom or from the gorgeously furnished cabin of your ocean steamer, and descend to the steerage if you want to get a glimpse at human nature, such as you cannot find elsewhere. Take this opportunity as you are voyaging from Liverpool to New York, and you will see some odd sights. There are the representatives of the more humble classes of the nations of the old country seeking new homes in the far west of our own beautiful land. Prattling infants hid amid bundles of coarse fabrics; comely looking young women, and men about seeking fortunes, yet in the far distant future; portly dames with babes on their laps and little two year olds running about just where the motion of the vessel makes it most convenient. Aged men and women rest on the rough mattresses and struggle valiantly to extract puffs of smo

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

PHILADELPHIA, by reason of death and defalcation, is having its full share of changes in the Federal offices. In addition to those already announced, it is reported that Mr. HAZELHURST, the well known lawyer and politician, will succeed A. H. SMITH in the office of United States District Attorney. And still other changes are likely to be made before long.

THE *Post* yesterday asserted that Mr. B. W. MORGAN, Republican candidate for Mayor, was enlisting the support of the friends of certain convicts in the penitentiary, by promising to use his influence to secure their pardon. This statement is unqualifiedly false—without a shadow of foundation. The story that Mr. MORGAN is in any way connected with an alleged scheme to have the city vote polled at City Hall is equally false and unfounded.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* heartily seconds our proposition for a Convention of the West and Southwest, to determine upon a plan for the improvement of the Ohio river, and to ask for such Government legislation and aid as are necessary to carry out the object, and suggests that the convention be held in Cincinnati at an early period in the coming session of Congress, urging upon the Councils and Chambers of Commerce of the large river cities to lead off in the matter at once. We agree with the *Enquirer* that all that is wanted to push the plan to a successful issue is action and unity throughout the West and Southwest. The Government will cease to treat this great artery of trade and commerce as if it were a duck-pond just as soon as those who are interested in its navigation insist upon their rights and discharge their obligations concerning it.

SOME of our contemporaries have been amusing the public and making themselves ridiculous by magnifying the settlement of certain suits to which the COMMERCIAL was a party, into an affair of momentous consequence. For ourselves we have not thought the matter of sufficient importance to give it more than a passing reference, knowing very well, as doubtless do the public, what are the motives which prompted these comments. If anything additional were needed, the following from the Beaver *Radical*, whose editor speaks advisedly, is quite sufficient:

"We regret exceedingly to have to say that it possesses no political significance, our friends of the *Gazette* and *Li-patch* to the contrary notwithstanding—that while the present relations of their editors are friendly, the COMMERCIAL and *Radical* are likely to differ in regard to public men and measures, as they have differed before; that Mr. Brigham is not going shroud, and Mr. Quay is not going to assume the editorial charge of the COMMERCIAL, and that the appearance of the article was as much of a surprise to Cameron, Mackey, Errett and others named by the *Dispatch*, as it was to the editor of the *Dispatch* himself. The COMMERCIAL clearly and truly states the reasons for its action and the result of its investigations, and has pursued the manly course adopted by the *Gazette* two years since in a similar predicament, which we are free to believe would be pursued by the editor of the *Dispatch* under like circumstances. Having ascertained to its satisfaction that its charges were unfounded, the COMMERCIAL says so—that is all. What else would our contemporaries have it to do?"

EX-SENATOR WADE, who from his long political career and his intimate acquaintance with the people of the West, is certainly to be supposed to know whereof he speaks, states that the popular impression which prevails in the Eastern States relative to the opposition of the agricultural classes of the West to the system of protective tariffs, is erroneous. He affirms that whenever in the West the Republican party has placed itself squarely in favor of the tariff, it has always received the heaviest majorities, notwithstanding the opposition of the Chicago *Tribune* and a few leaders of the party. Senator WADE pronounces himself in favor of such an arrangement of the tariff as will enable us to pay off some fifty millions of dollars of the public debt every year, and as much more as can be done without burdening the people heavily. He declares the Republican party to be stronger in the West to-day than at any previous time, and divides the reason thereof between its tariff policy and its determination to preserve the national integrity. Relative to the Presidency, the veteran statesman is positive in his conviction that GRANT will be his own successor, and that he will be elected to his second term by as large a proportionate majority as President MONROE after the war of 1812. He holds that the country substantially approves his course, and that in the interest of quietude it will decline to make any change, but will move along in its present beaten channels, paying off its debts and mastering its problems at home, and improving its credit abroad.

AND now that all the other Democratic jurists have spoken, DANIEL has come to judgment again. That tall sycamore of the classic Wabash, VOORHEES, gives it as his opinion that the misfortunes of the Democratic party are entirely attributable to its cowardly desertion of its time-honored principles and practices, and that unless it returns to its first love without any further hesitation or delay, it deserves to die and be buried without benefit of clergy. So also the St. Louis *Times*. Instead of seeing any hope for the success of "passivism" in the Presidential campaign, it regards the result in Wisconsin as a signal condemnation of the whole project. Everything else was there subordinated to the question of success. Democrats gave way for DOOLITTLE, the platform was constructed to suit him, all ultra and objectionable Democratic elements were carefully withdrawn from sight, and yet he was beaten worse than the straight-out Democratic candidate a couple of years ago. As the result showed, the Republican vote was thrown solidly for WASHBURN, while not a few Democrats refused to be sold out, and helped to defeat DOOLITTLE by withholding their votes. Now the question is whether the passive policy can accomplish throughout the country what it utterly failed to do in a single State? "Brederen," said the sable preacher to his auditors, "dere am de straight road and de crooked one. De fust leads to perdition, and the oder to de bad place." "If dat am de fact," shouted an earnest but badly scared listener, "dis nigger takes to de woods." What will Democracy do?

HOW TO MAKE THE OHIO ALWAYS NAVIGABLE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

If an artificial pond like the Lewistown reservoir, constructed, we think, for less than a million, in a country which afforded no peculiar natural advantages for it, can supply the Miami Canal and all its locksages and water power for a hundred days of the dry season, is it not reasonable to suppose that in the head waters of the various rivers that form the Ohio, in valleys which nature has fitted for reservoirs, and where land is not but little value, reservoirs can be formed at a moderate cost that will supply four feet of water in the Ohio through the dry season? Will not the growing value of this navigation, and the great loss that is inflicted on a great extent of country by its occasional suspension, cause an official inquiry into this matter by the engineers of the Government?

All the various methods, including that by reservoirs, for "making the Ohio always navigable," have been thoroughly examined by experienced engineers. The results of their labors, his own included, have been elaborately discussed and tabulated by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., in his final report upon the Ohio River Improvement, made at the time of his resignation from the charge of that work, to Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of United States Engineers, dated April 11, 1870, and printed at the last session of Congress, constituting Executive Document No. 72. In that report, which is most able and exhaustive, the *Gazette* will find all the information desired on this very important subject.

We take this occasion to quote, for general use, the aggregates of cost of "making the Ohio always navigable," from Pittsburgh to Cairo, as given in Mr. ROBERTS's report:

1. Locks and dams with cluses	$23,777,663
2. Reservoirs (Ellet's full plan)	60,930,000
3. Low dams and mounds, with auxiliary reservoirs	42,993,000
4. Dams and patent chutes for 100 feet width of channel	17,427,325
5. Canal, continuous	54,800,000

How small these sums appear when compared with the magnitude of the commerce which yearly floats upon the water of the Ohio, under all present disadvantages, amounting to more than $700,000,000, and the great additional value which a continuous navigation would give it as a channel of trade, together with the immense increase in the amounts of the commodities that would be transported upon it. The encouragement and protection of our foreign commerce, which is but little more than that of the Ohio, runs up to a larger sum every year than the cost set down above, for either of the plans for making our river perpetually navigable and ever in a condition to diffuse the blessing of cheap transit among the millions inhabiting the vast and fertile area made accessible and inviting by the "father of waters" and its tributaries. We hope the *Gazette* will continue the agitation of this subject, and that others will take it up, until the citizens of the valley, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Apalachians to the Rocky mountains, make their reasonable demand of Congress with a unanimity that will be listened to with deferance. Attention to this would be much more consonant to the duties of wise government, than intermeddling, without knowledge, to diminish steam pressure upon tow-boats so as to render them practically inefficient or utterly useless.

A FRENCH CONSUL AND AMERICAN ROGUES.

M. VICTOR PLACE, late French Consul General at New York, who was brought to trial on various charges of dishonesty in connection with the purchase of American arms for the French Government, was honorably acquitted, as was announced by telegraph at the time. The legal proceedings in the case, as reported in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, present several points of some little interest. M. PLACE, it seems, is a member of a very respectable and socially influential family, and his brother is Bishop of Marseilles. M. PLACE had spent many years in the Consular service, in which he had acquired some distinction, by what particular performance we are unable to say, and some merit is also claimed for him as an archæologist or antiquary. It is certain that among his numerous acquaintances both in France and in this country his reputation was such as to make his alleged offenses very surprising. When on the report of the Committee of Inquiry the subject was first referred to in the Legislative Assembly some months ago, M. D'AUFFREDIET took advantage of the occasion to denounce the incompetence of the French Consular Service, while towards PLACE he indulged in a vehemence of invective which is said to have awakened some sympathy in his behalf, especially as he had not been legally proved guilty of the crimes with which he was charged. In fact, the ex-Consul was reported to have become insane, overwhelmed with grief and horror on finding himself the object of suspicions and accusations which he was not conscious of having done anything to incur. He was certainly unable to explain any of the multitude of transactions on which the charges of embezzlement and misappropriation were founded. According to the Report laid before the Assembly, PLACE appeared in the character of a functionary of the Government so indifferent to the embarrassment of his country, and so eager to make money out of its need of the weapons of war, that even the American manufacturer of the article required, Mr. REMINGTON, actually declined to accept the exorbitant profits which the consul was anxious to allow him on condition of being permitted to share them. In the affair REMINGTON appeared to so much advantage, so fair minded, so honorable, and above all so full of sympathy for suffering France, that M. D'AUFFREDIET praised him, contrasting the conduct of the highminded American with that of the degenerate Frenchman; all of which the Assembly indorsed with vehement plaudits. The trial of the case was looked forward to and watched throughout with intense interest, and the result seems to have given general satisfaction. And yet it was not clearly shown at the trial what had become of the seven or eight millions of francs which had been wrongly appropriated by somebody. It also appeared that there were great irregularities and departures from custom in the transaction of business for which the late consul was directly responsible. But in the indefiniteness of his instructions, the extreme urgency of the call from home for arms, the general difficulties of his position, &c., the tribunal which tried the case saw reasons for allowance. They found no evidence of fraudulent intention on his part, and in their "judgment" they say nothing about M. PLACE's manifest incompetency for the duties of the position, though the truth must have been evident enough. The bare facts set forth in the "judgment" make it so plain as not to require comment. M. PLACE's previous reputation for integrity seems to have been continually kept in mind as a corrective of the impression derived from ambiguous acts. But as much as by anything else the tribunal appear to have been influenced by the belief that in dealing with the American manufacturing firm of REMINGTON & Co., the accused was in the hands of men utterly unscrupulous. REMINGTON's credit as the friend of France was annihilated by the revelations of the trial. It appeared that the Frenchman LECESNE whom PLACE employed to act as his agent in his dealings with REMINGTON & Co., was really a member of the firm, and in documents transmitted from Washington the great gunmaker was alleged to have done some things deemed very queer in business circles. He was a witness at the PLACE trial, where his manner was much criticised. "M. REMINGTON speaks very slowly" says the reporter, "and evidently takes time to *calculate* his answers. It is besides observed that he constantly avoids answering in a precise and pertinent manner the questions put to him by the President, who is every moment obliged to bring him back to the order of thought in which he wishes to keep him."

Upon the whole so bad a character was made out against the contractors that the accused seems to have been acquitted as much on the ground of their rascality as of his own honesty.

NEW GERMAN COINAGE.

During several weeks the entire commercial and journalistic worlds were much exercised over Prince BISMARCK's hoarding policy. Having got possession of an enormous quantity of gold, he locked it up. In all the great centers of commerce inconvenient consequences at once followed, and while statesmen and financiers were busy in trying to make the best of the situation, people whose business is to discuss, or at least to talk about what others do, busied themselves with vain attempts to account for and to conjecture the final outcome of conduct which seemed hard to reconcile with either wisdom or charity. Some fancied that the habit of hoarding so assiduously cultivated by former Prussian Kings, FREDERICK the Great and his father especially, had been suddenly revived in the German Emperor, just as defects and other personal peculiarities have been known, now and then, to skip two or three generations and reappear in remote descendants. The theory was rather plausible, as it was natural to suppose that the sight of such an immense amount of hard cash as that received from France, an amount so much greater than, a short time ago, any one expected ever to belong to a Prussian King, was well calculated to make a very profound impression upon the royal mind, and in the temporary disturbance thus produced, why might not some hereditary predisposition, hitherto restrained, be instantaneously aroused into irresistible activity? However, the suggestion did not satisfy all. Some supposed that BISMARCK intended to embarrass commerce and thus take vengeance on the trading English. Having duly impoverished them, he could easily make them agree to anything, even to sell Heligoland. Others still supposed that his object was to make it more and more difficult for France to pay the rest of her debt. It is remarkable that in all conjectures on the subject, nobody gave the Prince credit for a benevolent motive in hoarding the gold. The real motive is, no doubt, revealed in the announcement made by cable, a few days ago, that the Council of the German Empire had agreed upon the outlines of a law to be submitted to the Reichstag for the adoption of a gold coinage for United Germany. For many centuries one of the most terrible nuisances from which Germans have suffered, has been the immense variety of coins in circulation. Almost every little State having its own money, no law everywhere in force determining and fixing the composition, or proportions of metal and alloy in its composition, the inconvenience and loss to individuals, one can easily believe to have been sufficient to justify the disgust with which Germans, as well as tourists in Germany, have been wont to refer to the subject. Of course the effect of the evil on internal commerce has been most depressing, and until the evil shall have been removed real commercial progress and real intimate union among the various sections of the country must continue simply impossible. It seems even that Bremen and Hamburg, the two chief seaports, do not use the same coinage in intercourse with each other and the rest of Germany. One reason which has hitherto prevented the adoption of a uniform system for the whole country has been said to be the difficulty of arriving at an agreement. In Germany there are so many experts, each is so profound in his knowledge of the subject, and so devoted to his own view, that harmony among them was impossible. Fortunately BISMARCK has a will of his own, and it should seem that the nuisance of ages is likely to be speedily abated. The reform is a matter of interest not only to the German, but to the people of all commercial nations.

THAT the national administration is in full sympathy with the popular reformatory currents which have set in, is shown by the prompt action taken by the proper officers of the Government against these public servants who are also public offenders. The cases of the defaulting Paymaster, HODGES, of the ex-Collector and Deputy Collector of Baltimore, of Colonel FORBES, the defaulting Pension Agent, and of STOKES, the Tennessee Congressman, are instances directly in point. It may be said, indeed, that not only has the Administration taken advantage of the present healthy state of public opinion and sentiment to rectify the abuses which have grown up unawares, and to bring to punishment the wrong-doers, but that to a considerable extent it has created the cleansing tides which promise to sweep all before them. The removal of Major CALHOUN from the Philadelphia Pension Agency for alleged misuse of the public moneys committed to his trust, and the proceedings instituted by the law officers of the Government against Postmaster PROSSER, of Nashville, for violation of his obligations in having acted as Attorney in claims against the United States during his term of office as a member of Congress, are the latest illustrations of the apparent inflexible determination of the President to put an effectual stop to the perversions, corruptions and betrayals of trust which the laxity of public opinion on the one hand, and of the *auri sacra fames*—the accursed greed of gold—on the other, have brought to pass. In the prosecution of this excellent work he will receive the hearty support and co-operation of upright men throughout the country. What is done now that the currents of honesty and patriotism are at their flood, will be likely to last for many years to come. No time could be more auspicious; and we may reasonably hope that with the people and their chosen Executive fearlessly united in their determination to have an honest government, honestly administered, the end of the reign of corruption and defalcation is not far distant.

Fred Douglass on San Domingo.

The annexation of Santo Domingo having ceased to be a political issue, some reference to the opinions of Frederick Douglass on the subject may not be uninteresting or out of place. Mr. Douglass, it will be remembered, accompanied the commission to that country at the express invitation of President Grant. Until a late period he has given no public intimation of the conclusions reached in his mind concerning the desirability of annexation. In a lecture delivered in Boston a few days ago, however, he came out squarely in favor of the project, not so much, it should be said, because such a step would be of advantage to us, as for the reason that it would benefit that country. This missionary argument Mr. Douglass enforced by citing the sympathy and compassion extended by the people of the United States to those of Poland, Ireland and France; putting Santo Domingo into the same class of suffering countries because her people had been oppressed by rapacious rulers and were in danger of being thrust back to barbarism instead of led forward to civilization. The summing up of his opinion is, that Latin civilization in San Domingo is a failure by reason of the rapacious ambition and greed of gold which have characterized it; that there is nothing in the climate of the country which bars a free government impossible; that the inhabitants are too contented, their chief want being more wants; that the curse of the country is the rival and disturbing chiefs who are constantly stirring up revolutions; that society has so long been running in these grooves of disorder that it is too weak to lift itself out of them, and that the people want to put themselves under the protection of some strong power like that of the United States. Mr. Douglass is a clear observer and thinker, and his argument in favor of annexation is the strongest, because most logical, that we have yet seen. He deals with the subject, however, solely from the standpoint of his own race. The time may come when the people of the United States will consider it their duty to espouse the cause which he so ably advocates; but they must first be just to themselves at home, before entering on the execution of any missionary projects, however magnanimous in their character, abroad.

The New Georgia Senator.

The Legislature of Georgia elected a United States Senator last Tuesday, its choice falling on Hon. Thomas Norwood, of Savannah. The Democratic party is in the prime of life, being forty-one years old. He is a native of the State he has been chosen to represent, and has been a member of the Savannah bar for many years. He is said to be a thinker, a systematic student, whose mind is well stored with scientific, historic and legal lore; an able speaker and debater, and one of the best informed men of his age in Georgia. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature in 1861-'62; besides this, he never held any office, either before or since the War. He was formerly an Old Line Whig, and is now a conservative Democrat. He does not labor under any political disabilities, and will, no doubt, be promptly admitted to a seat. His personal character is said to be without reproach.

THE new steam canal boat about which so much has lately been said in the papers of Western New York, made her appearance at Buffalo from Rochester, where she was built, a few days ago, and was at once loaded with corn and started for New York. On her passage from Rochester to Buffalo she made six miles an hour with seventy tons of freight on board. A Buffalo paper thus describes the principle on which she is built:

"The upper part of the bow is shaped like an ordinary boat; but below the water line the bow, instead of rounding away at the sides to clear the water, some flush even to the sides. Between these two projections the bow is hollowed out, giving it the appearance of an immense scoop, standing upright with the hollowed part facing toward the front. At the bottom this tapers off into a flume way thirty by twelve inches, which runs through the entire length of the boat over the floor timbers. The propelling power is an iron paddle wheel, 10 feet in diameter, with vertical buckets 30 by 36 inches. These buckets enter the water and leave the water in a vertical position, so that no power is lost in lifting or striking the water. The action of the wheel draws the water out of the flume, which is replenished from the bow."

It is expected that the entire amount of water displaced by the boat will be drawn through the flume-way by the action of the wheel. If this is done no swell or wave will be produced. Her progress to New York will be watched with considerable interest, since if she proves successful it will to a considerable extent revolutionize the system of canal transportation.

THE child is father of the man. The young rascal holds the old sinner in solution. Here is an interesting reminiscence regarding the notorious Tammanyite Jim Irving, who is now under bail for committing an outrageous assault on United States Deputy Marshal Bowley. Mr. George C. Blunt, writing to the New York Evening *Post*, says:

"From 1852 to 1854 I was a commissioner of emigration at the request of my friend R. B. Minturn, who asked me to take his place, his health being bad. Part of the time I was chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, the emigrants on the island varying from 2,000 to 3,000. Irving had the contract to supply the meat for the island. Suspecting there was something wrong from the great amount of meat charged in the bills, I had him watched, and detected him in cheating to the amount of 1,200 pounds of meat in one week. This was done by collusion with the steward, who was discharged. This fact I made public; but Mr. Irving has been elected Alderman and member of Assembly since, by the Democrats. It is proper to add that Governor Seymour reinstated me from the commission because I exposed the frauds."

It is said that Tweed is an excellent judge of character, and that he can measure a man at a glance. It is no wonder that he took him under his wing, finding him possessed of so many admirable virtues and capacities of statesmanship after the Tammany model.

HARDLY a journal in New York wrought more excellent service in the late city and State reform movement than the *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German Democratic newspaper in the country. It sees, too, that although the battle at the polls is over, the work of political rectification is by no means yet completed, for which reason it urges the immediate organization of German citizen associations in each Assembly district for the purpose of keeping up the reform movement, and to systematize the efforts of those engaged in it. "The spoils system," it says, "it is hardly necessary to explain—is the reorganization of our City Government. By the late election only the preliminaries of such a reorganization have been effected. The next object is, first, to procure a charter by which an honest and independent City Government is guaranteed, so far as chartered rights can furnish guarantees; second, the election of officers under the new charter, whose personal character will bring into practice the theories of the new system. The one is as important as the other. No system will ultimately avail against abuse if not applied in the right direction, and the most honest men will be unable to prevent abuse if their action is not based on the right system."

THE spirit of enterprise is abroad in Central America. The government of Costa Rica has recently contracted for the construction of a railroad one hundred miles long, from the port of Simon, on the Atlantic coast, thence by way of the capital, San Jose, to Alajuela. The contract price is eight million dollars, besides the privilege of importing iron free of duty. The contractor is also authorized to introduce coolie labor. The track is one of the narrow gauge, three feet six inches wide. The republic of Costa Rica is, compared with its neighbors, prosperous and peaceful. The three cities thus connected are all situated near the line of ten degrees north. The chief industry of the country is the production of coffee, which is rapidly increasing. The chief port is Punta Arenas, on the Pacific coast, from which the coffee is shipped to all parts of the world.

FOR many years the practice has prevailed of keeping claims against the Government before the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, year after year, upon purely *ex parte* statements and evidence, after they have been adjusted by the Court of Claims. The Secretary of the Treasury has lately put a stop to this practice by issuing an order which directs that in cases where claims on accounts against the United States have been examined, and a decision made thereon by the proper accounting officers, they are not to be opened except by his direction in writing. This order will probably save the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is justly regarded as one of the most important ever issued by the Secretary.

LEAVES.

If this were all—
The cricket's chirp, the cottage pall,
And then the end—to leave to fall,
The gain were small.

But dropping leaves
Reveal the land that's newly formed,
That, by the autumn sunshine warmed,
New strength receives.

The covering
Drops off our soul as the leaf doth,
And shows the truth-bud in its 'pointed growth,
Waiting for spring.

The autumn is
The sister season, and clasps
Her hand across winter's chasm; grasps
The coming bliss.

And so we lie,
With souls this meditate upon
The year to come, the year that's gone,
And wait reply.

To questions broad:
While shadows of eternity
Wave across our souls, which see
But dimly God.

The untranslate
With us is life; but, strong and wise,
God's hand lies heavy on our eyes;
We feel its weight.

And, powerless,
We lie throughout the winter's cold,
And life—our feelings manifold
In lowliness.

Yet all is right:—
The tree that last year blossomed well,
And bore of fruitage branches full,
This year is leafless slight.

And souls, as trees,
Must have their rest, their winter time,
Hidden beneath its snows and rime,
As snows hide these.

When warm days come,
The buds stir 'neath their covering;
Our thoughts awake; we dream of spring,
And press for room.

—*Watchman and Reflector.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In various parts of the country distillers are agitating the distillation of spirits from the garbage of cities. Alcohol, it is well known, can be distilled from anything that ferments, no matter whether the fermenting matter be of a loaf of unbaked bread or a reeking garbage vessel. In this new process the garbage is gathered from the houses of citizens, dumped into water tight vats, boiled for several hours, the grease is carefully skimmed off for soap making purposes, and the pulpy mass fermented and distilled. The refuse goes to the corn field, the peach orchard or the vineyard. A barrel of garbage yields three pounds of soap grease and four gallons of proof spirits.

The inquiry having been made whether a good job of stone or brickwork can be done in the extreme cold of winter, a writer in the Chicago *Tribune* replies affirmatively, and cites as proof of the fact that he built a mill-tower six stories high—the walls two feet six inches in thickness—when the cold was so intense that it became necessary to have a pail of boiling water near each mason, to dip his trowel in to stop the mortar from freezing on it. During the following summer the work was tuck-pointed, and it looks as well and is as good a job as any ever done in summer. In putting up brick walls in winter, care must be taken not to let the brick get wet before laying or immediately after laying.

The weather reports of the Signal office, as given to the press on Tuesday, reveal a meteorological wonder. The whole country east of the Mississippi was then under a cyclone, from Lake Superior to Galveston and from Savannah to Montreal. Heretofore it has been supposed that a cyclonical storm of such dimensions was impossible. The center of the rotary storm was in Ohio, the winds blowing in an almost perfect circle around the center in a direction against the hands of a watch—the invariable direction in which the West Indian and all other tropical cyclones gyrate. This tremendous revolving gale was predicted and described in all its sparations fully twenty-four hours before it reached the lower lakes and thirty-six hours before it fell upon New England. It is a grand stroke of science to be able thus to signal the path and gyration of such an immense gale, whose winds, especially on our lakes and lee shores, are so destructive to the unsuspecting mariner.

Experiments have recently been made in England in the comparative economy of using Australian preserved meat and bakers' bread. Australian fresh meat is cooked without bone, and is sold in a cooked state in England at from twelve to fourteen cents a pound. A leg of mutton cooking nineteen cents a pound, weighed before cooking nine pounds and ten ounces, and after roasting six pounds and twelve ounces. The weight of the cooked meat was four pounds and thirteen ounces, of the bones one pound and thirteen ounces, and of the gravy ten ounces. At this rate a slice of roast mutton in England costs thirty-eight cents a pound.

Recent letters from Calcutta state that at the last public sales opium brought the highest price it has reached for three years, having sold at $392 a chest. The prospect of this crop in 1872, in India, it is said, are not encouraging, while the short crop of the year 1871 has the natural tendency to raise the price of the existing stock.

Among the late arrivals at the Hartford deaf and dumb asylum are twin brothers named Hand, of Peabody, Mass., twenty-one years of age, who have lived in a partially wild state, having never had the gift of speech, although they are able to understand each other. They are experts at hunting and fishing, and had become so familiar with the neighbors by their vagrant habits, that it was thought best to remove them to an asylum.

In the Zoological Gardens in Brussels a large artificial cave has been constructed, with rocks, and a number of winding passages, adorned with stalactites. In these are placed large glass reservoirs within which fish of many different varieties disport themselves. These aquaria are lighted by gas jets above, and standing before one of them the habits and motions of the fish can be studied at leisure with perfect ease. Some of the transparent tanks are inhabited by seals and crocodiles, while others are devoted to those curious creatures of the sea which seem to be rather flowers than fishes. Half a franc is the price of admission to this novel display, which is greatly admired by the honest citizens of Brussels, as well as by all strangers who visit the gardens. There is some talk of constructing a similar aquarium in Central Park.

The arrival of seventy-five Chinamen at North Adams to learn one of the most important trades of Massachusetts was a great event in the history of labor struggle, and one that will long be remembered by those who anxiously awaited the result. The question is often asked why, if Chinese labor is proving so profitable to the manufacturers in this case, do not other manufacturers introduce Chinamen to their work shops? The answer is that immense capital is required for such an undertaking, and few manufacturers are able and ready to make so large a cash investment until its success is proved beyond a doubt.

The engineer of the New York City Board of Health, referring to the manner of constructing wood pavements, says it is a mistake to suppose that the tar preserves the wood; it only prevents the inward moisture from evaporation, and causes the generation of noxious gases in the wood itself, hastening its decay, which is still further accelerated by the obnoxious custom of sprinkling at all hours of the day and without regard to temperature. If wood at all is to be used for pavements, no other than hard wood should be used, and that only after it had been chemically prepared.

In consequence of the alleged unfair treatment of Mr. Ashbury by the New York Yacht Club, the London sporting press are throwing cold water on the proposed international horse-race, and cite that in all affairs where the contestants each represented England or America the result was unsatisfactory, and charges of unfair treatment were made by the losing parties. They also consider that Bassett can be taken to England with less danger to his health from climatic causes than Sterling or any other English horse can be to the United States. In commenting on the subject *Bell's Life* says: "Should the owner of Harry Bassett determine to send him to England he may depend upon a cordial reception, the best course in the world to run on, thoroughly fair play, and an honest acknowledgment of British defeat from the press should his horse prove victorious."

The Grand Council of the "Mystic Band of Brothers," of the United States, has been in session this week at Philadelphia. The organization is a benefit one, and was started in 1855. It now has lodges in many of the principal cities of the Union, and is particularly strong in Philadelphia, where there are a number of lodges.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Macready appeared at the Providence Opera House last Friday evening in "The Merchant of Venice," sustaining the part of *Shylock*. The performance was noteworthy inasmuch as it was the first occasion in the history of the American stage in which a woman has attempted to play Shylock. Mrs. Macready seems to have given general satisfaction, her acting in the part being warmly praised by the local press.

The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli has been elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, a much coveted honor, over Prof. John Ruskin, who was also nominated for the honor.

The Hon. Samuel Hooper entertained a party of Philadelphians, including Colonel Forney and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., at a grand fish and game dinner at Taft's, near Boston, last week. All the judges of the courts were present, and Agassiz, Longfellow and Sumner were at the feast.

Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, resides in Bath, England, and besides attending to his phonographic business, owns and conducts a large printing establishment and edits the *Phonetic Journal*. He is also a prominent member of the temperance, anti-tobacco, vegetarian and Swedenborgian societies.

General Cremer, named to that rank by M. Gambetta, and to whom the committee for the revision of grades assigned his old grade of lieutenant-colonel, has addressed a letter to the French Minister of War, in which he tendered his resignation, "contenting himself," he says, "as a recompense for fifteen years' service, with having seen his property confiscated; his father exiled, his brother killed and his native province ceded." "So much happiness," he remarks, "leads me to doubt what the future which you provide for me may produce, and I prefer to wait as a simple citizen the occasion of again making war against the Prussians."

Professor Longfellow and James Russell Lowell bought a large part of the library of the late William H. Prescott, the historian, which was sold in Boston lately at auction.

Three celebrated musicians—Strauss, Offenbach and Gungi—are reported to have lost by speculations recently all the immense fortunes they had amassed by their industry.

Gough has been obliged to cancel several lecture engagements on account of a severe cold, which he fears will result in pneumonia or congestion.

American Silver Ware.

A *Journal of Commerce* correspondent writes: To the credit of our mechanics, be it said, we have at last succeeded in this country in making as beautiful and as salable an article of fine silver ware as can be found in the world. That is a great step forward. This country is a greater market for such wares than any foreign one; for whereas the highest classes only indulge in the expensive addition of silver ware to the family possessions, though they have it in profusion where they do have it, yet in this country we find at least one set of silver forks or spoons in nearly every mechanic's household, and a more liberal supply in the homes of the middle classes.

Peat Fuel for Railway Engines.

The New York and New Haven and the Hartford and New Haven Railroad companies have signified their willingness to contract for the peat made at Berlin bog, in Connecticut, it being close to their track and much easier handled than coal. The machinery at that point is capable of turning out one hundred tons of peat a day, which can be disposed of at five dollars a ton, leaving a handsome profit for the manufacturers, who have invented the machinery and formed themselves as a company under the name of "The American Peat Fuel Company." There seems little doubt that the immense bogs on our railroad lines can now be utilized. The peat has been tested in the manufacture of steel, and produced some of the best yet made in this country.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages, with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all the tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from 50 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market St. and Opposite Postoffice,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead.
Dealers in the Best Grades of the following:
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
ALSO,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
And Every Article Appertaining to the Paint or Drug Business of the very best quality.
85 MARKET STREET,
AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

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STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, BINDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of
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PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Bank, Railroad and Mercantile Printing,
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.
Emerson's Clip and File,
For Instantaneously Filing and Binding.
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CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S well known PRINTING INKS, WADE & CO.'s Celebrated COLORED INKS, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices, at
No. 145 Wood Street.
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J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STREETS.
PENNSYLVANIA
Agricultural and Mechanical
INTER-STATE FAIR,
INSTITUTED A. D., 1867.
THIS DIPLOMA WAS AWARDED TO
F. SELLERS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
For Samples of LARD OIL and for REFINED LARD, at the Exhibition at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1870.
JOHN E. PARKE, President.
A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.
$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID to Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

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AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
FURS! FURS!
A Large Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, at Attractive Prices.
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PLUMES,
RICH SASH RIBBONS.
Men and Boys' Felt Hats,
Neck Ties, Collars, &c.
VELVETEENS,
TERRY VELVETS, and
PLUSH

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remits.nces made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—To Drexel's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. ROSS,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Track, Depot, etc., at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, November 17, 1871.

The rise in our rivers, although not likely to be of long duration, yet is sufficient to afford very substantial benefits. Our coal men have been most active to take every advantage of the stage of water afforded, and it is reported that every boat capable of towing a barge will get off on this rise, and the aggregate of coal shipped will foot up six millions of bushels.

—There is an easier feeling in the local money market to-day. Customer paper was more freely taken. The demand for money for the purchase of oil is on the increase. Large amounts, therefore comparatively idle funds, will now be required for this purpose.

—It is remarked by an Eastern exchange paper that the feature of the investment market is the drift of capital into railroad bonds. The Chicago fire demonstrated that mortgages on buildings do not always offer the best security to investors, even if they bear very high rates of interest. Mortgages on first-class railroads combine good interest with the best security, as it is hardly possible to imagine a catastrophe which would extend over the entire line of a railroad. In these remarks we do not intend in any way to reflect on the class of railroad bonds now deservedly stand at the head of prime securities, nor on the fine State of Ohio bonds. How far the new railroad loans are deserving of confidence depends entirely on the merits of each road, and it is impossible to classify them in a general remark. There is little doubt, however, that with the growth of the country all the first-class roads will in a short time become valuable properties, and if they do not earn enough to pay their shareholders a fair profit will earn enough to protect their bonded debts.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½	109¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	111
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110¾@111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railroad	97½
Central Pacific Railroad	107
Currency Pacific	113¾

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 17, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Pa. Sentry	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Reading	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Harlem	.....	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Mich. Cent.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Lake Shore	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Pitts.	124¼	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
C. & N. W. pref.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Pa. pref.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
St. Paul	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
St. Paul pref.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Tol. & Wabash	61¾	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	61¾
Ft. Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	.....	.....
Chic. & West.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Chic. & Alton	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic. & Alton pref.	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific	24¾	25¼	25¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
N. J. Central	108¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	69¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. U. Tel.	37¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Quicksilver pref.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Adams Ex.	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, F. & Co.	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
American Ex.	58¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58¾
U. S. Ex.	50¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

—The Philadelphia Board of Brokers appointed a committee, with George S. Fox, of the firm of Bowen & Fox, as chairman, on the part of the Controller, and to represent to him the necessity of some means being adopted to facilitate the transaction of business in the City Treasury. Since the resignation of Mr. Mackey, the books of the office have been closed, and no business has been transacted. Since that time there have been sold and rebought at the Stock Exchange city loans to the amount of nearly one million of dollars, and a single certificate of which immense sum has been transferred, in consequence of the closing of the books in absence of a responsible officer.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	35
Catawissa preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	64
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	56

—James W. Ehrens, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented also at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 16.—American pig—The transactions are limited, but there is no stock of iron, the product of all the furnaces being taken up by contracts, there is little probability of any stock of iron at the end of the year, and it is quite likely that there will be little or none at the opening of the spring demand, a season when there has usually been a considerable accumulation. Prices are firm. We quote foundry No. 1 $37; foundry No. 2 $35@36; gray forge, $32@34; white and mottled $31@32; charcoal $50@55.

Scotch Pig.—There is very little Scotch iron here, although there is understood to be a good deal on the way. Sales have been small during the week. We note sales of 250 tons Glengarnock, on ship's account, at $34, prompt cash. Advices from Glasgow by Union report the shipments of iron from that port 167,000 tons in excess of those for the same time last year. A large advance in Glasgow prices is reported by cable, the following being the latest prices: Eglinton, 71; Gartsherrie, 76; Coltness, 81; Gartsherrie, 76; Summerlee, 77; Langloan, 76; Eglinton, 71 6. We quote for the small quantities here, Coltness $39@40; Glengarnock $36 50; Eglinton $34.—*Iron Age.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 25@7 75; Indiana and Ohio $7 00@7 50. Wheat steady; State and western red $1 60@1 63. Rye firm at $1 04@1 06. Corn firm; old yellow 76c.; new 65@66c.; western high mixed 74@75c. Oats selling freely; white 54@56c.; mixed quality. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum 16½c.; refined 22½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, November 17, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The long looked and hoped for "coal boat rise" has come at last, and hundreds of thousands of bushels of coal is now on its way to the South and Southwest. At the present writing, afternoon, the weather has moderated, and there is a fair prospect of more rain, which, should it come, will serve to keep the rivers in navigable order for some time, thus enabling all the coal to get away. Should it not rain, however, for a few days, and even already it has had the effects. We have little new to give the general reader with regard to the general market. Indeed there are, and have been, for some very uniform. Stocks are held in full supply, and as holders have marked them dow to the "lowest notch" they cannot and will not make concessions to effect sales. Below will be found the rulings of the market. We should add that they are wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—Receipts have fallen off, being only 193 bbls. against 446. Prices are a shade better. We are reported sales as follows: Good winter, by car load, $2 50@3 00; small lots from store $2 75@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER.—One gallon buckets $10 50 per dozen; kegs 10c. per gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—We are reported sales by the ton at $5 50 for broken, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES.—There is a better demand, with sales reported at 4¾@4¾c. pearls 9¾c.; pots 7½c.; common sods 4c.; hickory sods 4½@4¾c.

BEANS.—We are reported sales white navy at $2 50 at 75 ₱ bush.; medium $2 50.

BUTTER.—In consequence of the light receipts of prime butter, prices have advanced. We quote Choice Prime $36@38 ₱ lb. Little demand for an inferior article.

BROOMS.—The market is quiet and steady, the ruling rates being as follows: Fancy $4 75; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BEESWAX.—We have no change to note in prices, and quite a demand. Sales 26 ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ¼-lb cans by the dozen at $1 75; $3 25 for ½-lb cans; $6 per dozen for 1-lb cans, and $30 ₱ dozen for 5-lb cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—A fair demand is reported at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 16@16c; ribbed sides 8½c; short ribbed sides 7½c; clear sides 9½c; canvassed hams 13½c; sugar-cured shoulders, sugar-cured, 10c; plain shoulders 9c; ham sausage 14½c; tierce lard 9c; kegs 11½c; buckets 11c. Dried beef 17½c. Mess pork $18 50 ₱ bbl.

CIDER.—Sales at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL.—Non-explosive or fire test 22@22½c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE.—Receipts light and prices firmer. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 15¾@16c; Ohio 0 14½@15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 13@13½c.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell Berries are held at $12@15 per barrel; $11@13 will purchase other varieties.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ₱ lb; short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CRACKERS.—Kennedy & Pollock Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined Shaker, $2 50; Round pilot, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts are on the increase, and sales are made at 7½@7¾c. per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches' halves 10@11c; quarters (sac.) mixed Sabs; apples 7@7½c for light western.

EGGS.—Fresh packed, 29@30c. per dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts 252 bbls. Following are the ruling rates: Superfine, $5 00@5 25; spring, $7 00@7 50; choice, Minnesota $7 75; fair to choice red winter $7 00@7 50. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c per pound.

GROCERIES.—Trade is moderately active at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21c@21½c; Java 24@25c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 34c; pure roasted coffee 36c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 40; fair $1 30@1 35; common $1 10@1 20. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 65c.

Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¾c ₱ lb.

New Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10@10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 65c; do choice 70c. Sugar-house 35c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Sugar-house 37½c; white honey 45c.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

	Cars.	
Wheat—sacks	646	Oats—sacks
Corn	960	Barley
Rye	622	

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat continue light, but it is believed that the rise in rivers will open navigation will largely swell the volume of wheat and other grains. Just now the mills are somewhat short of supplies, and hence they take all lots offered. This has the effect to stiffen prices, and although not quotably higher they are very firm. We quote sales of red winter at $1 40@1 45 ₱ 60 lbs, and prime white at $1 45@1 50. Corn—Grumblers tell us that the early frosts and long continued drouth had hurt the effect of seriously injuring the corn crop in many sections of the country. This is the old song set to a new tune. We give it little credence, and continue to quote new crop, by car load, at 57@58c; old 67@68c ₱ bush. Oats—We are reported sales at 45@47c. Barley—Receipts are on the increase: we quote choice spring at 80@85c; fall 80@90c ₱ bush. Rye is held at 85c ₱ bush.

HAY.—Sales are now 71¾ at 60@70c; old 70¾ 40@ ₱ ton.

HIDES.—Receipts light; demand, with sales reported at 4¾@4½c; pearls 9¾c; pots 7½c; common sods 4c; hickory sods 4½@4¾c.

HOPS.—Sales green at 10@14c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY.—Sales made at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL.—No 1 at 82@85c ₱ gallon; No 2 at 80@80c. Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ₱ gallon.

MINCE MEAT.—"Atwood's," "Slocum's," and "Anderson's," are in demand—the first at 13c, and the latter at 14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 80; chopped rye $1 60@1 65.

POTATOES.—Jersey sweets $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00@3 25; Peachblows 55@56c ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS.—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 7@8c.

POULTRY.—Sales of chickens by the coop at 55@ 60c ₱ pair. Dressed turkeys 20@22c ₱ lb.

RAGS.—Sales at 4¼@4½c ₱ lb.

ROOT BAKING POWDER.—Demand active, with sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover $6 00@6 50 ₱ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 80.

SALT.—By car load at $2 85; small lots ₱ 50 ₱ bbl.

SUGAR.—We are reported sales Pittsburgh refined at 8½c ₱ lb.

VENISON.—10@12c ₱ lb, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW.—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 8@8½c.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 93c; common rectified 95c; $1 00@ ₱ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, November 18, 1871. }

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. That the market is in a demoralized condition is well known to our readers; when there will be an improvement is altogether another matter. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We quote spot 10¾@11c; November 10¾@11c; S. O. all year 10¾; B. O. all year 11¼c. We did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED.

The refined market was weak; this, however, is nothing new. The asking rates with sales were: Spot 21¾c; November 21¾c; December 21¾c; January, 1872, 21¾c.

SALES.

4,000 bbls November 21¾c
5,000 bbls December 21¾c
2,000 bbls December 21¾c
2,000 bbls January 21¾c

TITUSVILLE, November 17.—The market was a shade firmer at the close last evening. We quote the following

SALES:

3,000 bbls C. R., spot $4 20
3,000 bbls S. O., all year 4 20
2,000 bbls S. O., all year 4 25
500 bbls do 4 15
1,000 bbls do, spot 4 17½
2,000 bbls lower creek, regular 4 25
1,000 bbls do 4 20
2,000 bbls, 40 to 47 gr 4 40

OIL CITY, November 17.—Market very quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 25; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 40@4 45.

ROUSEVILLE, November 17.—Market quiet and steady at $4 30.

PETROLIA CENTER, November 17.—Market very quiet at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 17.—Market quiet; sales at $4 15@4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 5 P. M.—November 21c bid; December 21¾c bid; January 21¾c bid; crude 12½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	388
H. Mackey	Cosmos Oil Works	74
T Hackett	Vesta Oil Works	228
S F Miller	Fairview Oil Works	168

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Oleopolis Oil Works	80	Sunbeam Oil Works	388
Cosmos Oil Works	74	Vesta Oil Works	228
Fairview Oil Works	168		
Total			938

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 16, 1871.

John Spear & co, 55 bbls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.	
Mentzheimer, K & Co, 432 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.	
Standard Oil co, 164 barrels to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.	
Forsythe Bros, 464 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.	
Farwell, I. & S, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.	
Chips Oil Company, 151 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.	
Total	1,476

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, November 17, 1871. }

The arrivals light to-day of cattle for this market and fair for through stock for the East. The market opened with more cattle for sale than is generally the case at the last of the week. Most of the offerings were taken by country buyers at prices about the same as has been ruling, and the market closed steady without quotable change. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; fancy fat cows and heifers, 900 to 1,000, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair to-day. The market opened up with a supply fully equal to the demand, and sales were not made very quick, trade pulling more slow, though prices were firm at yesterday's quotations. Liberal purchases were made, but still there remains some lots unsold. The market closed steady at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia $4 85; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; good to prime New York, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 20 to $4 45; rough to common, $4 00 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light. The quality on sale this week has been rather common. The market under the influence of a very light demand has ruled slow at prices about ½c off from last week. Sales were very slow to-day, and the market closed dull at the following prices for the different kinds and grades. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 75; poor cut and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, November 18, 1871. }

There continues a good degree of activity in raw irons, and prices are well sustained. Producers are generally sold ahead of production, and are firm in their views as to prices, and in most cases are refusing offers at present prices for future delivery. Restricted tonnage facilities by western roads has curtailed receipts of bituminous coal smelted irons, causing some inconvenience to parties relying upon current receipts for supplying their wants. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

250 tons mill iron, to arrive	$39 00—4 m.
100 tons mill iron, to arrive	39 00—4 m.
100 tons open grey forge, at furnace	37 00—cash
50 tons white iron, from yard	36 00—4 m.
50 tons white iron, from yard	36 00—4 m.

Anthracite.

1,000 tons No. 3 forge for December	$39 00—4 m.
1,000 tons No. 3 forge for January	39 00—4 m.
800 tons No. 3 for Dec. and Jan	39 00—4 m.
400 tons chickens forge at furnace	34 00—cash.
100 tons gray forge from store	42 50—4 m.
50 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	42 00—4 m.
40 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 00—4 m.
50 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	40 00—cash.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	36 50—cash.

Hanging Rock.

50 tons No. 1 foundry	$44 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	43 00—4 m.

Blooms.

25 tons Juniata	$85 00—6 m.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, November 17—P. M.

MONEY

Very easy at 5a6 ₱ cent, with exceptional loans at 4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull throughout the day, with all business at 111¼@111¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 3 and 2 per cent, to flat for borrowing. Clearings $29,580,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher. It is noticeable that six per cent. coupon issues are all above par in gold, some being as high as 1¾a1¾ premium. The cable reports a very strong market in London for securities, United States bonds selling at the highest price ever attained; 5-20s of 1862 are about 1 per cent. above par in gold. In the general improvement new United States Fives have advanced to 1¼ per cent. discount. There is a difference in price in the 62s called in by the Secretary and those not called.

U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	115
5-20s, 1862	111¼	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	111¼	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	113
5-20s, 1865, new	111¼		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State securities on last call were lower at Commissioner's Sale; total for the week's market opened strong, with only part of the stock in, but weakened in the afternoon when the late trains arrived, closing nearly 3 lower; 6 cars Kentucky, 74; do sold at 61; 4 cars fine s's, own Ohio 111@112; 4 cars Illinois, 6's, 104; 2 cars Missouri, 6's, 100; 1 car Virginia, 6's, 61; Sheep—3,200 to-day and 21,300 for the week; market not very strong but somewhat free sales; poor lots went at 4¾c; fair 5¼a5½c; choice to prime 6a6¼c. Ohio $6 10 ₱ car; 2 cars Indiana $5 3a$5 60; 2 cars Canada lambs 7c. Tallow 8¼ a 8¾c. Hogs—7,200 to-day and 36,360 for the week; market strong at 6¾a7c for dressed. Weather fine

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The change in the weather has caused a little more inquiry for woolens generally. The wholesale trade is by no means active, but with stocks comparatively light prices are pretty well sustained. Agents for heavy makes of fancy dress goods are being closed out at reduced prices. Atlantic A's and Lawrence sheetings are steady at 13c; Augusta do are reduced to 11¾c; Bright Star do, 12½c; Nashua E, 12½c; Nashua B 12½c; do A 12c; Manchester's 11c; Atlantic L, fine sheeting 12c; Waltham F forty-inch at 13½c; Lonsdale, selected, advanced to 16c; Cambric 22¾c, and 16-4 do to 37½c. In other classes of goods there is no important change to observe.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low middling 18½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee active; prime 25½@26c. Sugars quiet. Oils unchanged. Lard scarce and firm at 9½c. Butter and cheese steady. Clover seed firm at $10 50 to 11 00. Pork dull and declined; sales prime steam at $19 75. Lard dull and declined; sales prime steam at 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; sides, clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Hogs declined, closing at $4 15a4 30. Hams 9¾ and, the latter for light.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 17.—Cattle—Receipts 27 cars; market quiet with sales effected to local dealers at prices unchanged. Sales 94 Illinois steers, 1,454 lbs, at $5; 87 Ohio steers, 997 to 1,283 lbs, at $4 85 to 5 00. Sheep—Receipts about head; market dull and prices 25c low and no demand; sales 1,090 Michigan sheep, 78 to 82 lbs, at $3 62½ a4 00. Hogs—Receipts 7,250; market quiet and prices steady and unchanged; sales 2,540 at $4 50a4 85 for medium to choice.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 17.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 48; extra white Michigan $1 52; No 1 wht Michigan $1 48; amber Michigan $1 44¼@ No 1 amber Illinois $1 47; No 2 do $1 48; No 1 red $1 41; No 2 do $1 34½. Corn lower; high mixed 65@65½c; new 59@59½c; low mixed 54a56c; new 52@52½c; rejected 48@49c; new white 53½c. Oats dull; No 1 38½c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged; Ohio $6 40; March $6 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat No. 2 firmer at $1 21½; regular $1 22; seller December closed 1½c lower; No. 1 $1 25. Oats—No. 2 dull at 36c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 57½c. Rye—No. 1 scarce at 64c. Barley—No. 2 firm at 59c. Land 8½c, seller December. Hogs dull at $5 25 a4 60.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—Tobacco—Market lower; prices firm; sales 54 hhds; lugs at $7 00@8 00; low to medium leaf $8 50a13 00. Bagging steady and unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 17½c. Flour firm; family $6 00. Grain quiet and firm at last quotations. Provisions fairly active, especially for bulk meats, and prices are firm at last quotations.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 17.—Wheat—No 1 red winter in good demand but easier at $1 40; No 2 $1 37. Corn dull; high mixed 57c. Oats dull at 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 17.—Wheat dull and declined; amber $1 44; No 1 white $1 47a1 47½. Oats 41c. Clover seed $6 62a6 75.

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. Ideal exclusively in Fine Arms and Gun Materials, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for Hire. Trade for sale Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITH FIELD STREET, Pittsburg, Pa.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Cuba	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	Liverpool.
Humboldt	Nov. 28	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France.
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., November 17, 1871.

River on a stand, with six feet of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer 34.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 17, 1871.

River falling slowly, with six feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35 deg. at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 17, 1871.

River four feet strong. Weather cold.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 17, 1871.

River twelve feet eleven inches and rising slowly. The Science left for Parkersburg at 12 M.; weather cloudy and cool.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.	
Bizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Sector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Bizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.	
Sector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	

Monongahela—Eight feet five and falling.

Greensboro—Six feet and stationary.

Brownsville—Six feet six and falling.

Wheeling—Twelve feet seven and rising.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva—West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet five inches and falling slowly. The weather was favorable for more rain. Our dispatches from Wheeling report twelve feet eleven inches and rising. This is favorable for towboats. For information in regard to water from all points see special dispatches to PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

AT St Paul the first snow of the season fell on Monday, to the depth of one and one-half inch.

THE Collier and barges will be the first boat for St. Louis. No hurry down for freight.

CAPT. JOE W. CHERSMAN has sold his interest in the Maysville packet St. James to Pearce, Walling-ford & Co., of Maysville.

THE steamer Bella Vernon, Captain Darragh, is announced to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans this day.

THE steamer Lookout is offered for sale in Cincinnati. The reasons that her owners are looking out for a purchaser.

THE wharf was bare of towboats last evening. Several left Cincinnati this morning are now going down the Ohio with a tows.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE D. L. Tally made the run from New Orleans to Shreveport in three days and a-half. The Tally will run the Red river trade the coming season.

THE

THE VERY LATEST.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

The Negro Murderers of the Park Family Hung by a Mob.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 17.—The three negro murderers of the Park family, near Henryville, Indiana, were taken from the jail at Charleston, at two o'clock this morning, by a mob of one hundred and fifty persons disguised, and hung about half a mile from the town.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 17.—The vigilance committee at Charleston numbered about seventy. They came to the jail about one o'clock A. M., and demanded the keys of the jailor and Sheriff, which were refused. They then took blacksmith's tools and tore open the jail door, cut the hinges and broke the locks, and placed ropes around the necks of the prisoners, and took them one and a-half miles from the town on the Lexington road. Taylor and Johnson were hung on one tree, and Davis on another. The vigilance committee all wore white masks.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—It is now known that all the negroes hung for the Park murder made confession, corroborating Johnson's first story. Taylor acknowledged he did the killing while Davis held the axe. Johnson watched the front house. There light and Johnson watched the front house. There were only thirty-three at the jail, but one hundred were in the woods where the hanging was done. A box containing some of Park's clothing, bed clothes, and sewing machine had been shipped to Taylor's son-in-law at Chicago. He was a shoe-dyer, Taylor, sixty-six, and Johnson near forty. During the investigation the fact had been exposed by Taylor's son, John, that he murdered a crippled negro named Jack, in Charlestown, about two years ago, shooting him at night through his window. Taylor also confessed that he knew his son committed this murder. In Taylor's house a considerable quantity of stolen goods was found, including much fine clothing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1871.

ANNIVERSARY OF SWISS INDEPENDENCE.

The five hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Switzerland was celebrated to-night at Coburger Hall by Swiss residents.

TWEED'S SAVINGS BANK INSOLVENT.

The Guardian Savings Institution, Chatham street, founded by its President, William M. Tweed, was unable to meet the demands of one of its depositors, and to-day Judge Barnard appointed a receiver. The public administrator's fund, $56,000, arising from property of persons dying without heirs, was in the same institution. The Comptroller issued a warrant to remove it to the Union Trust Company, and to-day the warrant was returned, the funds not being forthcoming. The bank trustees say there are abundant assets in bonds and mortgages readily available.

AID FOR CHURCHES IN CHICAGO.

On Sunday next collections will be taken up in all the Catholic churches in Brooklyn to assist the Catholic Bishop of Chicago to rebuild the churches and an asylum destroyed by the recent great fire. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., had a collection in his church in this city last Sunday for the benefit of St. John's Church Chicago, and told his congregation that they must rebuild St. John's Church.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

At quarantine to-day.

ARRIVED,

The steamship Dacian, from the Mediterranean.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Lonsville *Courier-Journal* publishes to-day a startling letter from the South, which sets forth that a society strong in numbers and in wealth has been organized, having for its object the importation of negro ruffians into the Northern States. The letter in question is very positive and specific. It says the plan is to furnish such negroes as are dangerous in every community with means of getting away, requiring them to go north of the Ohio river. The society is opposed to the Ku-Klux. It claims it has the right, in the absence of local justice denied by the General Government, to get rid of its turbulent and marauders by money. In a double leaded leader *The Courier-Journal* discourages the movement as revengeful and dangerous, and advises in the strongest terms of kindness to the negroes.

Wm. Hagemeyer, fifty-two years old, hung himself in his garret in St. Louis yesterday. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

John Lee, a Norwegian sailor, was hanged at Montreal, yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Foster.

A. Freeland, Maine, telegram of yesterday says: The storm swept away the boat house and out buildings belonging to the Light House on Half Way Rocks.

The hardware works of Penfield & Sons, at Middletown, Conn., were burned Thursday night. Loss $45,000; insurance $30,000.

John M. Hazen, Township Treasurer, residing at Newpoint, nine miles from Greensburg, Ind., while returning home Thursday evening with township funds amounting to over a thousand dollars, was set upon a short distance from the village by three robbers, who shot him twice in the breast, inflicted a number of cuts and bruises upon his person and made good their escape with his money. His wounds are easily hurt, though it is hoped not fatally. No clue to the perpetrators.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 17, 1871.

The river commenced rising to-day, and has risen one inch. Weather clear and cool. The towboat Western passed up to-day for Pittsburgh. The Chesapeake broke a plumber block in her machinery over a log. The R. W. Skillinger lost a rudder and was otherwise injured by running on a log or rock. The Granite State passed down at 12 M. for Cincinnati. The Emma Logan left above with a tow bound to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, in connection with the Billy Hodgson. K.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—River four feet six and stationary. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—River rising slowly, with four feet large at the head of the canal, and two feet in the chute. Clear, pleasant and cool. Departed—Emma G. Elliott, New Orleans; Lizzie Walker Morris grounded on the reef at the head of the chute this evening. The Potomac is advertised for New Orleans for to-morrow. The towboat Sam Orr arrived from Cannelton with four barges of coal. She proposes to furnish coal to steamboats at thirteen cents. Active preparations are making in river circles to take advantage of the rise.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—Clear and cloudy; mercury 46° at noon. River risen three inches. Port list: Down—Rose Hite S. B. M.; Mary Ament, 3 B. M.; Eddyville, 6 P. M. Up—Fayette, 4 P. M.; Ruby, 5 P. M.; James R. Rankin, 5 P. M.; the Umpire is momentarily expected. Business is active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 17.—Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; Burksville, Evansville, 3 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Argonaut, St. Louis, 7 P. M. Departed—Mohawk, New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Bee, Nashville, 6 P. M.; Brownsville, Evansville. River stationary. Clear and warmer.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Andy Johnson, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Arkansas; Bellevue No. 2, Natchez. Departed—Harry Johnson, Arkansas; Belle of Chester, Memphis. River rose slowly during the day but stationary to-night. Weather literately clear and cloudy.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed—Dardanelle, Arkansas river; S. S. Merrill and Belle of Pike, St. Louis; City of Alton.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—River still falling. The Roseville left for New Orleans to-day. The Cleburne arrived.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Arrived—P. W. Strader and—d Shannon, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis; Tidal Wave, Arkansas river.

New York Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Comparative cotton statement: The total receipts from September 1, 1871, are 671,054 bales; against the same time last year, 792,456 bales; total exports from September 1, 1871, are 267,263 bales; same time last year, 358,150 bales; stock at all United States ports in 1871 are 236,719 bales; last year, 331,606 bales; at interior towns in 1871 are 52,579 bales; last year, 61,344 bales; at Liverpool in 1871, 639,000 bales; last year, 420,000 bales; American cotton afloat for Great Britain in 1871 are 94,000 bales; last year, 100,000 bales.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 17.—The cattle market opened dull; receipts 11 cars less than last week, but the average quality is fully as good if not superior droblers demanded in advance of last week and obtained it; the range was from $5 25 to $6 75; receipts of milch cows limited and sold at $55 to $75; market for sheep and lambs is dull; receipts moderate; sheep $4 50a $5 50; lambs $6 25a$7 12½; market for hogs improved; sales 7,000 western at $5 00a5 25.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Sugar easier; inferior 8¾a8¾c; common to good common 6¾a8½c; fair to fully fair sales of prime to choice 10¼a11¼c. Molasses easy; inferior 25a35c; common 35a41c; fair 42a47c; prime 48a56c; choice 51a55c. Coffee unchanged at 18a19¾c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 17.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 16¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—Cotton active and advanced to 17¾@17¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—Cotton strong; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 2,483 bales: exports coastwise 473 bales; sales 1,900 bales; stock 61,095 bales; net receipts for the week 5,849 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,933 bales; to France 9,111 bales; coastwise 4,756 bales; sales 6,700 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 17.—Cotton firm and active; middlings 17¾a17¾c; net receipts 1,027 bales; gross 1,316 bales; exports coastwise 1,921 bales; stock 1,009 bales; net receipts for the week 10,480 bales; gross receipts 10,719 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,368 bales; to the continent 1,441 bales; coastwise 5,141 bales; sales this week 5,000 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Cotton active and higher; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary 17¼a17¾c; low middling 17¾a18¼c; middlings 18¾a18¾c; receipts 11,886 bales; exports to Liverpool 7,769 bales; coastwise 2,995 bales; stock 97,972 bales; week's sales 23,000 bales; net receipts 30,434 bales; gross 34,631 bales; exports to Liverpool 12,795 bales; to Havre 3,503 bales; to Bremen 22,009 bales; coastwise 8,392 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 17.—Cotton strong and in good demand; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 1,438 bales; gross 1,438 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,719 bales; net receipts for the week 5,095 bales; stock 29,819 bales; net receipts for the week 1,999 bales; gross 11,965 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,519 bales; coastwise 343 bales; sales of the week 8,209 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 17.—Cotton very firm; good ordinary 18¾c; net receipts 1,107 bales; exports to Great Britain 783 bales; coastwise 1,319 bales; stock 1,208 bales; sales 30,404 bales; net receipts for the week 5,985 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,974 bales; coastwise 3,089 bales; sales 6,112 bales.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT REV. PETER WOLLE, SENIOR BISHOP OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

On the morning of the 14th inst., the Right Rev. Peter Wolle, Senior Bishop of the Moravian Church, died at Bethlehem, Pa., in his eightieth year. He was born on the Island of St. Johns, W. I., January 5, 1792, where his father, a missionary of the Church, was stationed. In 1809 he accompanied his father to the United States, and settled at Nazareth, Pa. Having completed the regular school courses, in 1807 he was admitted to the first theological class of his Church organized in America, whence he was graduated four years later. Entering the ministry he received the appointment of pastor at Salem, N. C., and in 1826 was transferred to Philadelphia. Here he remained until 1836. Subsequently he was stationed at Lancaster and Lititz, Pa., Canal Dover, Ohio, and other points. After his consecration to the Episcopacy in 1845, he filled various important positions in the church; was elected a member of the Provincial Elders' Conference, or Executive Board of the Northern Province, and removed to Bethlehem, the seat of that body, where, since his retirement from active service, he has resided. Bishop Wolle was one of the old-time Moravians, a man of varied attainments, and an eloquent preacher. He took a great interest in all church literature, assisted in its publication, and translated many valuable papers pertaining thereto from the German. He was a thorough and cultivated musician, and by direction of the Synod revised and rearranged the hymn tunes now used in the church, and added several of his own composition to the collection. He was the oldest ordained Bishop of the entire Moravian denomination.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Our New Railroad to Chicago.

Facts of Interest About Other Projects.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

On the 31st ult., a meeting of the corporators of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad Company was held at Clarksburg. The charter of this company required a previous subscription of one hundred thousand dollars in land or money to the capital stock before an organization could be made. Of this stock the citizens of Harrison, Lewis, Braxton and Clay counties subscribed $29,200, and the residue was subscribed by seventy citizens of New York, who already have a large interest in West Virginia. This being done, the stockholders organized and elected Albert L. Catlin, of Burlington, Vt., John Brannon, of Weston, G. D. Camden, of Clarksburg, Edmund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, Pa., Charles J. Martin, Lucien Bridgeo, Oliver E. Wood and Edward M. Morgan, of New York city, and Benjamin W. Byrne, of Clay County House, Directors of said company. A meeting of the Directors will be held shortly in Clarksburg, at which a President and Vice President of the company will be elected.

It is the purpose under this charter to build a railroad from the Pennsylvania line *via* Clarksburg to the Kentucky State line. It is the hope, and every effort will be made to enlist the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company in this enterprise, with a view to a connection with that road at or near Greensburg, in that State. This being accomplished, a short and the most practical and direct railroad line is to be obtained from New York City to Memphis; and the part of the line in this State, with the short linking in Pennsylvania, is the only link to the consummation of this grand continental railroad ring, reaching from New York City *via* Memphis, El Paso, to San Diego, on the Pacific coast. The road from Memphis to San Diego, we all know, is soon to be built, under the patronage of the Federal Government.

To enlist the Pennsylvania Central Company, the stockholders, at their meeting at Clarksburg, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company be instructed to propose to the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct and in fee construction of this Company's road upon such liberal and just terms as the said President and Directors of this Company shall deem best.

The road, if made, will pass through a continuous, unbroken coal field, from its entrance into this State to the Kentucky line, varying from the soft bituminous to cannel and splint; the splint to be used without the expensive process of coking, in smelting the iron ore, in close proximity, into iron. No other such coal field exists on either hemisphere; and this is not all. Nearly the entire line passes through an extensive belt of fertile lands, capable of sustaining a dense population, and much the larger portion of the forest, embracing a growth of timber of most valuable variety. All these will find a market, and millions of dollars will thus be worked out of this contemplated work, assuring facilities for ingress and egress to the vast numbers who will inhabit the interior of the State.

It is not claiming too much to say that the iron, coal and timber developments to be accomplished by this road, which I make it a subject of interest to every part of the United States. If Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere can, as they will be, furnished with iron at $18 per ton, instead of $56 per ton, the present price, it is at once a subject of great interest.

To our own people we say, do your duty and help will come. You have lands more than you need; contribute them in order to make a security for the capitalists who will furnish the money. You all see where your interest is, and now do your duty and success will crown the effort.

We intend to make this a subject for further articles in our paper. We intend this only as an allusion to the mineral wealth on this proposed line, but shall hereafter give more specific information on that branch of the subject.

EASTERN OHIO RAILROAD.

At a recent meeting held in McConnelsville, Morgan county, O., the Eastern Ohio Railroad Company was organized by the election of the following officers. Directors—E. M. Stanbery and James A. McConnell, of McConnelsville; E. Rosemond, of Cumberland; E. A. Thompson, of Somerville; Wm. Lawrence, of Washington; Thos. M. Lemfesty, of Winchester, and Thomas Green, of Freeport. The officers elected were: Wm. Lawrence, President, and E. M. Stanbery, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Lawrence, Stanbery, Baker and Fouke. Mr. Lawrence said that within fifteen days agents of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad would prospect the proposed route of the Eastern Ohio, especially the mineral region, with a view of taking the road after or as the Morristown Road, took possession and assumed control of its operations. Captain Jo. Jaques, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road, is superintendent of the former line under the new *regime*. The purchasers, Messrs. Wilson and Blackburn, of Cincinnati, have associated along with themselves, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose design is to complete the connection as soon as possible with the North Carolina line of railway, thus opening another new through route from Morristown (the terminus of the Knoxville road) to Norfolk.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD TO-LEDO.

On the 22d instant, a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held in Toledo for the purpose of taking into consideration the contingencies growing out of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway Company, together with its lease with the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi, and the Terre Haute, Hannibal and Central Missouri Railway Company, and the Pekin, Lincoln and Peoria Railway Company, for the lease of their several railways, which arrangements have been duly approved by the Wabash Board of Directors, and will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval or rejection.

K.

The Tiffin *Times* announces that the project to build a road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is in an assured shape. The work on the Western Division, from the Lake Erie Division—formerly the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad—west, will be commenced this winter, and the road is to be completed before January 1, 1873. The probable route of the road will be through Plymouth and Shelby to Republic and Tiffin, the latter city sure—and then take the Fort Wayne road to the west. The exact line west of Fostoria we are not posted upon, but the road strikes Defiance. Mr. Keyser, second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, will have exclusive charge of the construction of the road; and, as that company has appropriated $500,000 toward this part of the road and expect to, and will, raise an equal amount along the line, it is easy to see that the matter is in good shape and the project assured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A gentleman, who ought to know, says that six millions is a moderate estimate of the capital to be put into railroad and manufacturing enterprises connected with Youngstown this year and next.

—The Mahoning *Register* is authorized to give an authoritative denial to the statement that work has ceased on the Painsville Road. Within a few weeks as the outside grading will be completed, and at the end of the line, and the road will be finished early next season.

—Norwalk has subscribed $100,000, Milan $50,000, New London, $25,000, and West Salem, $40,000, toward the building of the proposed Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

STATE NEWS.

The Uniontown *Standard* wants to know if young men in that place can find nothing better to take to church with them than whisky. Can it be that dryness in the pulpit causes thirst in the auditor?

Lieutenant Roswell B. Hynes died in Connellsville, on the 12th inst., from the effects of an overdose of morphine. He served with credit during the late war, fighting his way up from private to First Lieutenant of his company in the Eighty-third Regiment.

The new church of the Evangelical Association, near Inbertown, Bedford county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 26th inst.

J. Hains, blacksmith, of Harrisburg, advertises that he can cure any case of small-pox in eight days.

Cattle are no longer permitted to run at large in the streets of Norristown.

Erie's six patrolmen have an aggregate length of sixty miles of streets to tramp over and guard.

Captain Huff, of Milton, has been presented with a Masonic apron over one hundred years old.

Joseph Massins, of Robesonia, Berks county, beat his wife so cruelly a few weeks ago that she was obliged to flee to his home. Afterward the brute outraged his own daughter, aged about twelve years. Massina is held for trial in default of bail.

The annual meeting of the Athletic base ball club of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening. The Treasurer submitted a report that the receipts from all sources during the year were $22,607 21, and the expenditures $22,457 14, leaving a balance of $145 07. Of the receipts $21,622 93 were received from games played, rent of grounds and sale of refreshments, $15,622 were paid to players, $4,000 were devoted to the improvements on the grounds and $1,842 were incurred in traveling. The President announced that the following players have been so far secured for next season: McBride, Malone, Cuthbert, Treacy, Mack, Eggler, Meyerle, Anson, Fisler and Negary.

Eastern real estate owners are in constant fear of incendiaries, who are writing anonymous letters threatening to burn their property. We are inclined to believe that these letters are mythical like those said to be written elsewhere.

The Indians throughout Pennsylvania have contributed $500 to aid Chicago.

The laborers engaged in digging a trial pit for the water-works at Harrisburg, have struck a fine vein of yellow ochre, twelve feet below the surface. The ochre is entirely free from grit, and is pronounced a first-class article. It is worth five dollars per ton.

The dead body of Mrs. Martha Schaum, of Straustown, Berks county, was found lying beside the tub where she had been washing, a few days ago. She had been dead for a long time, and the shocking death, and an hour before her body was discovered was conversing with a neighbor.

On Monday evening last the marriage ceremony of Miss Bertie Jones, of West Chester, to Count M. Dzieduszyczki, of Florence, Italy, took place. The ceremony was performed by William Darlington, Esq., on account of the groom being an Austrian Pole, and the religious ceremony of the Episcopal Church, of which the bride is a member, not being recognized as valid in Roman Catholic countries. Only the family and a few friends were present on the occasion. The happy couple went to Boston, where they will spend a short time and then return to West Chester. They are to sail for Europe in December.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* tells of a great traveler as follows: James W. Bender, sleeping car conductor between Renovo and Philadelphia, for six years past has traveled two hundred and fifty miles a day in the line of his duty. That is equal to fifteen hundred miles per week, seventy-eight thousand miles per year, or four hundred and sixty-eight thousand miles in the six years. For twenty years past he has traveled one hundred and fifty miles per day on an average, or nine hundred miles a week, making forty-six thousand eight hundred miles a year, which foots up the enormous total of nine hundred and thirty-six thousand miles in twenty years. The great distance traveled in this length of time is equal to more than thirty-seven times around the globe. Very few railroad men can show a better score than that.

The fire in Chicago did not destroy the pneumatic engine and car, and the experiment continues as before, with every prospect of success. The *North American* says the enterprise originated in Philadelphia, but was discouraged by men of capital who were applied to for material to erect the works. The invention is two-fold: first, to supersede horse power in drawing freight and passenger cars on the ends of steam railways in cities; and, second, to supersede locomotives on "short railways." In other case it has a great advantage over the steam dummy in the total absence of the puffing and blowing, unavoidable in the use of steam, and which so often frights horses. Experience with the steam dummy has fully proven that its use in the crowded streets of a city must be extremely limited on this account.

The Discovery of Tin in Utah.

It is now stated that by a new process of assay the ore near Ogden, in Utah, yields thirty per cent. of pure tin. If so, and if the veins of the size prove obviously intimated, Utah has a source of great wealth opened to her. The per cent. is not so high as has been attained in Ceylon and Cornwall, and elsewhere, but mining there is annually more and more difficult and costly. And it consists with the claims of our microcosm that we should add abundance of tin to our other abundant metals, and tin plates to our swelling manufactures. The promise is, that through the Utah and other recent discoveries we shall before long achieve this.

The value of the system of cautionary storm signals, recently established by the Signal Service, was thoroughly tested during the late severe and extended storms. Cautionary signals were displayed at eighteen of the twenty signal sections along the line of all the lakes, the whole Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine, and on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The reports received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer show that at every port the warning signal was given from five to fifteen hours in advance of the storm itself. This practical test settles the question of the value and importance of the system.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, November 17, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Change in Temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of Weather.	Rainfall.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30.26	05	35	6	N.	8	.12
Cleveland, O.....	30.20	07	47	10	N.	8	.00
Chicago, Ill.....	30.32	01	39	1	N. E.	16	1.28
Cincinnati, O.....	30.46	03	53	5	E.	8	.00
Cleveland, O.....	30.26	10	54	2	N. E.	8	.32
Davenport, Iowa..	30.34	07	42	5	N.	8	.00
Detroit, Mich.....	30.30	09	33	6	N.	8	.08
Louisville, Ky.....	30.27	03	56	5	E.	4	.00
Memphis, Tenn....	30.11	11	49	5	S. E.	4	.08
Nashville, Tenn...	30.18	08	48	5	E.	4	.00
New Orleans, La..	30.06	08	58	2	S.	8	.32
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.40	05	46	2	N.	8	.00
Shreveport, La....	29.86	16	63	1	S. E.	18	1.62
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.09	04	47	3	E.	8	.00
St. Paul, Minn.....	30.16	05	39	3	.....	.....	.00
Vicksburg.....	30.04	12	56	3	.....	10	.50

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, brisk and heavy gale; G, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Mr. John W. Pittock's Life Attempted in His Own Store—Arrest of the Would-be Assassin —He Tells an Odd Story—His Name, &c.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening, a determined attempt was made to take the life of Mr. John W. Pittock, in the rear part of that gentleman's news depot, No. 76 Fifth avenue. It seems, from what can be gleaned from Mr. Pittock and others who were in the store at the time, that about five o'clock P. M., a man of medium height, well dressed, and of rather attractive appearance, stepped into the store, and walking up to the clerks at the counter, asked which of a party in the rear of the store was Mr. Pittock. The gentleman was pointed out, and the stranger advanced, and in a very courteous and affable manner asked if he might speak with him. Mr. Pittock stepped to his side, and he desired to know if he would go out and take a drink. Mr. Pittock declined and the stranger withdrew, remarking that he would call again in half an hour. Soon after he returned and asked for Mr. Pittock again, asked him if he had a private office. He said he had, and the stranger drew him near and at the same time seated him, and drawing a chair sat down close beside him.

He sat for a few moments, looking earnestly and longingly into Mr. Pittock's face, and suddenly making from his person a pistol ball, inquired if ever he had been up the Monongahela river. Mr. Pittock said he had been at Brownsville, Geneva, Elizabeth, Monessport, &c., after which the stranger again sank into a thoughtful and meditative mood, from which he aroused in a moment or so, and endeavored to propound the question, "Had he ever been in Greensboro?" He was unable to pronounce the last, and Mr. Pittock, who was by this time completely awaking from his apparent reverie, he inquired if ever he had been up the Monongahela river. Again he said he had been at Brownsville, Geneva, Elizabeth, McKeesport, &c., after which he said he had been in Greensboro'. He was unable to pronounce the last, and Mr. Pittock, who was by this time completely aroused by the curious replies, supplied the missing syllables. Delanger then commenced the question, "Had he ever been in Greensboro'?"